



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1954

BY

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M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present my twenty-fourth Report on the Health Services of Southampton for the year ended 31st December, 1954. The various services operated by the department have been described in detail both as regards the general administrative arrangements and the changes that have taken place during the past year and in my introductory remarks I again propose to draw attention to those matters which appear to call for special comment. The health of the Borough during the past year has been good with no large outbreak of infectious disease. The vital statistics on page 7 present an encouraging picture, the birth rate increased from 16.01 in 1953 to 16.69 in 1954, and the death rate decreased from 10.86 to 9.6. The drop in the infant mortality rate is most gratifying (33.16 in 1953 to 23.59 in 1954) and is the lowest rate recorded in Southampton. The neo-natal death rate also fell from 22.22 to 16.26.

It is pleasing to note the reduction in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 50 deaths occurring in 1954 compared with 58 in the previous year, but a further reduction must be achieved to bring the Southampton rate down to that now prevailing in many towns of similar size and industry.

Notified cases of infectious diseases fell from 3,868 in 1953 to the low figure of 680 in 1954, a reduction of 3,188, and is largely accounted for by the small number of measles notifications. We can, however, anticipate another measles outbreak in 1955. No case of diphtheria occurred during the year, and food poisoning notifications dropped from 117 in 1953 to 18 in 1954. A reduction also occurred in the number of notifications received in relation to scarlet fever, whooping cough and dysentery. In drawing attention to this satisfactory state of affairs, it should be noted that the population of the town in 1954 increased as a result of the additional area incorporated into the Borough during the early part of the year.

The liaison meetings between representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Regional Hospital Board, County and County Borough Medical Officers of Health together with their respective Principal Administrative Assistants, have been held regularly during the year. Liaison meetings have also taken place between the Southampton Group Hospital Management Committee, the Local Health Authority and the Executive Council for Southampton.

These meetings are of great value and provide opportunities for the discussion and clarification of many matters of mutual interest to those taking part.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation to the Committees with which I am concerned for their continued support during the past year, and to the staff of all sections of the Department I record my sincere thanks.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. Mannie. Zischin?

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE AND PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS, Chairman (Health Committee), ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P., Chairman (Port and Public Health Committee), ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., ALDERMEN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., MRS. B. LEACH, COUNCILLORS MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, J. BOYLE, W. F. COOK, J.P., G. T. DICKS, E. A. EFEMEY, L. J. GULLIFORD, E. G. LAST, MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

NON COUNCIL MEMBERS

DR. P. GRAHAM TODD (Co-opted on Health Committee and Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee); DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON (Co-opted on Health Committee and Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. E. HARVEY, MRS. V. JACKSON, MRS. P. SMALL, MRS. M. TOPP, MR. J. WILD, MISS E. WRIGHT (all co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P., MRS. A. REW, (all co-opted on Mental Welfare Sub-Committee); MRS. D. I. MILLS, MRS. L. MILLARD ARNOLD, B.SC., MR. V. W. SCOTT (all co-opted on Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee); MRS. N. WATTS (co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee and Mental Welfare Sub-Committee).

CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	.....	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.....	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer		C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	.....	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (left 30.9.54). MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. E. GRETA HUMBLE, M.B., CH.B. H. D. ROSSITER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (left 12.2.54) J. W. DOUPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Commenced 15.2.54) M. R. SHAIL, M.B., CH.B., D.OBST., R.C.O.G. (Commenced 7.10.54)

Chief Sanitary Inspector	.....	.....	E. B. ROSE, CERT.R.S.I., F.R.SAN.I., Certificate Meat and Foods. (Retired 16.7.54). F. SAUNDERS, CERT.R.S.I., M.R.SAN.I., (Commenced 1.10.54), Certificate Meat and Foods., R.S.I. Sanitary Science.
Chief Port Health Inspector	.....	.....	C. P. C. PARKER, CERT.R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods. Certificate Naval Architecture.
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	MISS E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT.
Supervisor of Midwives	.....	.....	MRS. M. DUGALD-GORDON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service			MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant		.....	W. M. WATTS.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1954 with the figures for 1953 shown in brackets.

BIRTHS—

	Males		Females		Total	
Legitimate	1,450	(1,419)	1,478	(1,231)	2,928	(2,650)
Illegitimate	107	(84)	102	(101)	209	(185)
TOTAL	1,557	(1,503)	1,580	(1,332)	3,137	(2,835)

Birth Rate 16.69 (16.01)

Number of Stillbirths 74 (78)

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths 1805 (1,923)

Death Rate 9.60 (10.86)

Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births 0.32 (1.41)

Per thousand total births 0.31 (1.37)

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth 1 (4)

Infantile Mortality—

Deaths of infants under one year of age 74 (94)

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births 23.59 (33.16)

Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 births..... 16.26 (22.22)

Neonatal Deaths 51 (63)

Marriages—

Number of Marriages 1,739 (1,574)

Marriage Rate 18.5 (17.8)

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 50 (58)

Rate per 100,000 population 26.6 (32.7)

Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2 (3)

Rate per 100,000 population 1.1 (1.7)

POPULATION—

*Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1954 194,300

AREA (above high water mark) 11,542.7 acres

AREA (foreshore and tidal water) 1,851.3 acres

*Population figure used for calculating above rates is 187,950 which is a working population taking into account the boundary change on 1st April, 1954.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	37	13	50
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	6	2	8
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	1	—	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	1	1	2
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	39	28	67
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	64	7	71
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	20	20
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	19	19
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	107	85	192
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	9	2	11
16.	Diabetes	—	5	5
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	107	134	241
18.	Coronary disease, angina	205	103	308
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	18	13	31
20.	Other heart disease	119	147	266
21.	Other circulatory disease	31	31	62
22.	Influenza	1	2	3
23.	Pneumonia	28	21	49
24.	Bronchitis	38	23	61
25.	Other diseases of resp. system	14	3	17
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	21	5	26
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	5	8
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	11	5	16
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	13	—	13
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	13	12	25
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	84	82	166
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	12	2	14
34.	All other accidents	12	15	27
35.	Suicide	10	9	19
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	2	2
TOTALS		1,007	798	1,805

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board:—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital 8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases.

Southampton Chest Hospital 68 beds for infectious cases
122 beds for tuberculous cases.

Royal South Hants Hospital 19 beds for tuberculous cases.

The following table shows details of infectious notifications and the number of cases removed to hospital.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever	—	24	49	3	1	—	—	—	77	14
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	24	22	—	—	—	46	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	5	6	2	—	14	1
Meningococcal Infection	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Dysentery	2	5	8	1	1	—	—	—	17	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2	8	4	13	11	10	—	52	3
Measles	5	20	10	1	—	—	—	—	36	1
Whooping Cough	34	225	132	4	6	3	—	3	407	11
Food Poisoning	2	—	4	1	3	5	1	2	18	3
Totals	54	279	213	39	51	25	14	5	680	40

Food Poisoning.

1. Food poisoning notifications (corrected) returned to Registrar General:—

<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	12	3	18

2. Outbreaks due to identified agents:—

Total outbreaks—0

Total cases—0

3. Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:—

Total outbreaks—4

Total cases—36

4. Single cases:—

Agent identified	7	(all <i>Salmonella typhi-murium</i>)
Unknown cause	7	
Total	14	

Of the eighteen cases of food poisoning notified nine were single cases, and seven occurred in three families. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was isolated in seven cases. In the families of the single cases, five relatives were found to be infected but apparently not affected. Duck eggs were thought to be responsible in one case, but no proof was obtained. In one family a used can of corned beef was examined and found to contain coagulase positive staphylococcus aureus. The vomit from two of the family contained staphylococci but of a different phage pattern.

Twenty-five children and two teachers at a large school in the borough were taken ill with what appeared to be food poisoning. The illness was characterised chiefly by diarrhoea, but some children also vomited. The onset was about eight hours after the suspected midday meal, and all but a few cases were mild, and recovered within twenty-four hours. The kitchen at this school supplies meals to four departments on the premises, and to two other schools. About six hundred lunches are served daily. As in other school kitchens, a specimen meal is always retained for twenty-four hours and in this instance was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. No pathogenic organisms were found in the meal or in faeces specimens from seven affected persons and from the kitchen staff. The general standard of hygiene in this kitchen is particularly good, and the staff interested in hygiene matters. Those affected in this incident were seated at different tables about the dining room, twenty-five in one department ate at the second sitting, and two in another department at the first sitting. No cases were noticed in the two other schools to which meals are sent. The findings were all negative.

Dysentery. Seventeen cases of Sonne dysentery were notified. The only outbreak involving more than one family occurred in a recently completed housing estate which came within the borough following the boundary extension in the spring. The Medical Officer of the rural district from which the area was transferred reported that a few cases of dysentery had occurred among school children on the estate. Over a period of two months, ten cases in seven families were notified. Six of the children attended a new school in the area, and

two others below school age had brothers or sisters at the same school. The first two affected families lived in houses practically adjacent to each other, and the remainder lived nearby. The school meals service did not appear in any way responsible for the spread of the infection, which seemed to be from 'hand to mouth'. General practitioners in the area were advised of the situation. The follow-up of cases and contacts occupied much of the time of the Sanitary Inspector concerned. Six contacts were found to be excreting the dysentery bacillus, and one of these attended a different school. The children affected excreted the germ on the average for three and half weeks, the duration varying from two to six weeks.

In a small outbreak of Sonne dysentery in a families camp outside the borough, one case was the child of a woman who worked as senior cook in a restaurant in a large store in the borough. The employers were advised to exclude the contact from work while investigations were carried out, and the woman was found to be excreting the dysentery bacillus. The employers paid full wages until she was free from infection two weeks later.

For some years the Chief Education Officer has supplied each week a list of sickness reported among food handlers in the school meals service. Where the medical certificate mentions any gastro intestinal upset, the general practitioner concerned has been advised of the occupation of his patient and asked to ensure that no communicable disease was present. The department has helped wherever possible with bacteriological investigations. During the year, enquiries into one case showed that although a part-time school canteen helper was apparently fit for work, she was in fact excreting Sonne dysentery bacilli. Her two children were also infected. She was able to return to work in two weeks time.

In six single cases notified, other members were found infected in two families.

In no case was infection traced to infected food or drink.

Paratyphoid Fever. The only cases of paratyphoid B fever were two notified from one family. A child aged three years was admitted to hospital suffering from undiagnosed fever and was found to be suffering from paratyphoid B infection. At the same time the maternal grandmother, living in the same house, was admitted to the General Hospital suffering from acute cholecystitis of several week's duration. The latter hospital was advised of the grandchild's infection and found the grandmother also to be excreting paratyphoid B germs. The cholecystitis persisted and the gall bladder

was removed, the stools later becoming negative. Enquiry revealed that the child's mother suffered from paratyphoid fever fifteen years ago, and was nursed by the grandmother who was not at that time ill. Neither the mother nor father of the child were excreting the germ during the child's illness or subsequently. The presumption is that the grandmother was infected at the time of her daughter's illness, and that she became infective when she developed cholecystitis.

Poliomyelitis. Nine cases of suspected poliomyelitis were admitted from the borough to the isolation wards at the Chest Hospital. Only one of these was confirmed as poliomyelitis, and that non-paralytic. A second case, also a child under five years of age, was diagnosed ten days after the onset of illness, when mild paralysis was evident. This second case was out of the borough at the probable time of infection.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Report of the Consultant Chest Physician, Southampton Central Chest Clinic)

1954 has seen the completion of the first year's work in the Central Chest Clinic. The greatly improved facilities have been welcomed both by patients and staff. It has been a year of development and further changes aimed at smoother and more efficient running of the Clinic will take place in 1955.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 1954

Total attendances during the year	.....	.....	.....	13,691
Number of cases attending for the first time	.....	.....	.....	1,465
Number of A.P. and P.P. refills	.....	.....	.....	2,970

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS

Chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,492
Tomogram examinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071
Other examinations (including Barium Studies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Miniature chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,181

The Register

Number of persons on the Register at 31st Dec., 1953,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,578
NUMBER OF PERSONS TAKEN OFF THE REGISTER DURING 1954					
Considered cured and not requiring further attendance	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Transferred to other areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Lost sight of {	Notified before 1945	.....	83	.....	145
	Notified between 1945 & 1950	.....	62	.....
			—	.....	145
Other reasons (including deaths)	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
					441
Number of persons remaining on the Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,137

PERSONS ADDED TO THE REGISTER IN 1954

Newly notified	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
Transfers from other areas, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
					381
Number of persons on the Register at 31st December, 1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,518

Of those remaining on the Register 1,846 attended the Clinic or were visited. There remain 672 persons who were not contacted during the year.

For some time it has been recognised that the Southampton Register did not give an accurate picture of the extent of disease in the town. From the above figures it will be seen, however, that as a result of our efforts during the year to bring it more up to date and removing 441 persons, the final figure at the end of the year remains more or less unchanged. It is hoped by the end of 1955 to complete its revision. Before registering patients as 'lost sight of' every effort is made to contact them, and many have been seen who had not attended the Clinic since before the war, but in spite of this, the high figure of 83 known before 1945, and 62 between 1945 and 1950, is unfortunate.

Primary Notifications

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS				1951	1952	1953	1954
Males	.....	.....	.....	97	111	145	150
Females	.....	.....	.....	60	71	83	77
Children	.....	.....	.....	35	31	26	9
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				192	213	254	236
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

Males	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	9
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	7
Children	.....	.....	.....	7	5	8	8
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				10	11	20	24
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The fall in children's infection is encouraging, but in other respects the figures show little change from 1953. This is a somewhat disappointing result. During the year increased efforts in case finding have taken place and a rise in notifications was anticipated. These figures also fail to reflect the continued unsatisfactory position of tuberculosis in men—many persons being found in an advanced stage of the disease.

Death Rate

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	50
Deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	2
Death rate per 100,000	.....	.....	.....	26

During the year there has been a slight fall in the number of deaths from tuberculosis. This is reasonably satisfactory. The main incidence persists in elderly males. It is, however, regrettable that 11 persons were not known to have active tuberculous disease until death, and a further 8 persons died within six months of notification.

Case Finding

In addition to the usual Out-Patient and Contact Clinics a new Miniature X-Ray Service was opened in January, 1954. Through this service every general practitioner in the town was offered unlimited chest X-Ray facilities. Two two-hour sessions a week have been held. This service on the whole has worked smoothly, the practitioner having the result within two or three days.

Number of persons X-Rayed for general practitioners	3,821
Number of new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis found	42 (11.0 per 1,000)
Number of persons with other lung disease, including carcinoma	552
Number of persons with other abnormalities, including heart disease	109

It will be seen that this service, as expected, has already shown its value in detecting pulmonary tuberculosis, and, in addition, is playing an important part in the diagnosis, and at times early diagnosis, of lung cancer. It is hoped that this service will play an increasingly important part in dealing with this latter problem. The close co-operation between the general practitioner and the Chest Clinic on the one hand, and the Chest Clinic and the Thoracic Unit on the other, has been of the greatest value in ensuring that those suffering from carcinoma of the lung have been brought to treatment with the least possible delay.

The same miniature X-Ray service has been used for the examination of adult contacts, as follows:—

Number of adult contacts examined	1,317
Number of persons with active pulmonary tuberculosis	6 (4.5 per 1,000)
Number of persons with other lung disease	10
Number of persons with other abnormalities, including heart disease	10

This use has also helped in the detection of active tuberculosis, but has been of less value than the General Practitioner Service, and, as to be expected, plays little part in the problem of other lung disease.

Source of new cases

General practitioners

	(i) Direct	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
	(ii) After Miniature X-Ray	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	(iii) After Mass Radiography	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Contacts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

During 1955 further efforts are to be made to detect the unknown case.

Contact Examination

During the year increased attention has been paid to the examination of contacts of persons with tuberculosis. In addition to the 1,317 adults examined by X-Ray only, a further 198 were also examined in the Clinic, and one case of active tuberculosis was found. 577 children were examined, two were found with active primary infection. With efficient health visiting the examination of home contacts of new cases has been fairly complete. Unfortunately during 1954 the full figures for the result of this examination with reference to newly found cases are not available, but at least 570 contacts of 251 new cases were examined. More attention is being paid to contacts at work, though in some instances repeated efforts in conjunction with the Mass Radiography Service have failed to reveal the source case until the patient gave up work from extensive disease. It will be evident from the above figures that while examination of home contacts has some value, it rarely reveals the source of infection.

B.C.G. Vaccinations

Contacts vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
Nurses and staff vaccinated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

These figures show a further rise in vaccinations, which is very satisfactory.

Lady Almoner's Report

1954 has been a busy year in the Almoner's Department. The Almoner is available to patients and their families during all the morning and evening Clinics and she does a weekly round on each of the tuberculous wards at the Chest Hospital in the afternoons.

Newly diagnosed patients and those about to go into Hospital are referred to the department for help and advice on the many difficulties and problems which arise, particularly where a long period of sickness has to be faced.

Financial problems must be sorted out. Plans made for the care of children whilst the mother is away.

Housing is one of the major problems dealt with. During the year approximately 120 cases were referred to the Housing Department and 50 were rehoused. The co-operation of the Housing Department has been most helpful and as a result nearly all patients admitted to hospital from inadequate housing conditions were rehoused on discharge or shortly after.

Educational courses have been arranged for seventeen patients with a view to helping them prepare for a return to work. One or two were by correspondence but the great majority were arranged through the Education Department, which has most kindly provided teachers. A wide range of subjects were catered for including General Education, Mathematics, Science, Languages, Shorthand and Typing, Book-keeping, Theory of Music, etc.

The assessment for free milk, which now allows it to all cases in receipt of National Assistance, has been a great help. Approximately 200 names are on the list, which is reviewed monthly and constantly amended.

There are a great many sources of help available, both statutory and voluntary, and patients often need advice as to where they can turn for the help they need. Many problems are recurring ones but the individual ones also arise, such as arranging the journey of a sick patient to his home in Eire. The return of patients to work is happily one of the recurring problems, and is dealt with elsewhere.

In addition to the work in the Clinic and Hospital the Almoner has paid 108 domiciliary visits during the year.

Return to work

Many employers continue to be most considerate and helpful to employees found with active tuberculosis, both during their illness and in assisting them on their return to work.

The combined Clinic, attended by the Lady Almoner, the District Rehabilitation Officers, Medical Staff and selected patients, continues monthly throughout the year.

Cases who attended	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Training arranged and completed	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Placed in new work	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Returned to old work with or without adjustment	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Unplaced by 31st December, 1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Failed	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

Health Visitors

The full time health visitor staff increased to two on May 1st, 1954. These visitors have played an essential and invaluable part in assisting those newly found with disease, and in re-visiting those already on the Register, a number of whom had not been contacted for many years. They form an essential part of an effective Clinic.

Total number of homes visited	.....	.....	.....	2,517
Second visits	.....	.....	.....	454
Useless visits	.....	.....	.....	884
				<hr/> 3,855 <hr/>

In addition, there has been close co-operation with the general health visitors.

Other facilities

The diagnostic facilities of the Clinic have been greatly assisted by the very large numbers of sputum tests and laryngeal swab cultures examined by the Public Health Laboratory. The Pathological Laboratory at the Royal South Hants Hospital has also helped in various special investigations.

Voluntary workers have stocked and cared for the tropical fish aquarium which continues to attract the attention of both children and adults in the waiting hall.

All members of the staff have throughout the year accepted with good grace the irritations of a changing and developing Unit. They have overcome with cheerfulness many difficulties, and with an excellent year's work have done much to bring the Clinic to the high standard of efficiency which it will reach in the near future.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention

Six cases were investigated during the year and in five instances it was not considered necessary to make application for a Court order to effect removal to hospital. In the sixth case the person concerned died at home before the necessary application could be made.

DISPENSARY

During the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients:—

Maternal and Child Health	.....	.....	.....	3,214
School Health Service	.....	.....	.....	1,353
Orthopaedic	.....	.....	.....	4
				<hr/> 4,571 <hr/>
			TOTAL	.....

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 247 such examinations, together with 7 special examinations, were arranged. A table giving further details is appended:—

Department	Males	Females
Borough Analyst's	2	—
Borough Architect's	7	3
Baths	1	—
Cemeteries	1	—
Children's	1	12
Civil Defence	1	—
Education	21	7
Borough Engineer's	40	3
Entertainments and Publicity	1	1
Fire	15	—
Health	4	30
Housing	3	—
Libraries	2	3
Local Taxation and Motor Licence Clerk to the Magistrates	—	2
Police	2	1
Probation	—	3
Superintendent Civic Centre	—	1
Town Clerk's	3	5
Transport	2	2
Borough Treasurer's	24	2
Waterworks	3	3
Welfare Services	26	3
	3	4
	<hr/> 162	<hr/> 85

Examinations are occasionally carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1954, seven such examinations were undertaken.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

During the year 123 examinations were undertaken in respect of Transport Department personnel.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1954, totalled 1,724, and for the first time exceeded the number of burials in the Municipal Cemeteries (1,536). Although the increase in cremations compared with the previous year was only 23, this was in line with past tendencies by which a substantial increase in numbers occurs in alternate years, and has to be considered in relation to the increase of 265 in 1953.

Four hundred and sixty-five of those cremated died in Southampton, representing nearly 27% of the total cremations, and 21.8% of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figure for 1953 being shown for the purpose of comparison:—

	1954	1953
Southampton	465	(487)
Portsmouth	432	(399)
Gosport, Fareham and Havant	167	(159)
Isle of Wight	127	(136)
Outer Southampton (including Romsey and Eastleigh, etc.)	126	(158)
Winchester	128	(110)
New Forest Area	78	(58)
Salisbury	73	(70)
Petersfield—Droxford Area	41	(52)
Andover	19	(18)
Sundry (including North Hampshire)	68	(54)
	1,724	(1,701)

Scattering of ashes in the Garden of Rest has been the desire of the relatives in four cases out of five, this figure having remained constant over a number of years.

With six new Crematoria coming into operation, cremations in Great Britain as a whole increased by nearly 9,000 to a total of 125,521, representing 22.26% of the total deaths. The continued growth in the practice of cremation is clearly evident from the figures given in the table below:—

CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO DEATHS

<i>Year</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1940	.....	654,312	25,199	3.84
1941	.....	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	.....	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	.....	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	.....	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	.....	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	.....	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	.....	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	.....	531,247	64,288	12.12
1949	.....	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	.....	574,309	89,557	15.59
1951	.....	614,718	107,159	17.43
1952	.....	558,790	107,699	19.27
1953	.....	562,303	116,728	20.76
1954	.....	563,128	125,521	22.26

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Waterworks Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1950 Report. In that Report reference was made to the construction of a second instalment of the Works of the River Itchen Supply which would bring the amount of water available from the River up to 7,000,000 gallons a day out of the total quantity of 10,000,000 gallons a day which the Corporation has power to abstract. Those new Works were brought into use in June 1953. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water have been made once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and results obtained.

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne:							
Well	51	14	8	12	15	2	Nil
Treated	76	76	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford:							
Well	51	47	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	76	74	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury:							
Well	51	39	8	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	76	76	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen:							
River	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	40	10
Treated	152	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution:							
System	103	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloromine process before being pumped into supply. The total number of houses to which supplies are connected in the Borough is 56,206, but all these are not at present occupied, some being in various stages of repair. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 194,300 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 56,206. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1954

The following particulars show the work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Visits and Inspections:

Houses and premises visited and re-visited	.....	.....	6,251
Houses and premises visited on complaint	.....	.....	2,323
Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	1,223
Legal Notices served	.....	.....	224
Nuisances abated by verbal notice	.....	.....	47
Notices complied with	.....	.....	1,071
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	.....	.....	43
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	.....	.....	20
Visits to verminous premises	.....	.....	35
Visits to smallpox contacts	.....	.....	—
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease	.....	.....	350
Visits to investigate food poisoning	.....	.....	67
Houses and premises disinfected	.....	.....	305
Visits made under Food and Drugs Act	.....	.....	29
Inspections of cinemas	.....	.....	15
Inspections of licensed premises	.....	.....	382
Inspections of refuse tips	.....	.....	47
Inspections of caravans	.....	.....	9
Inspections of houseboats	.....	.....	5
Inspections under Building Byelaws	.....	.....	2,182
New drains tested and re-tested	.....	.....	991
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour	.....	.....	14

Details of work completed:

Premises drained to sewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Drains relaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Drains cleared and repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
Cesspools abolished	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspection chambers constructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
W.C. pans renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
W.C.'s reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Cisterns repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Bath and sink wastes repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Sanitary sinks fixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

Damp walls to houses remedied	160
External walls repaired	75
Chimney stacks repaired	50
Roofs repaired	331
Eaves guttering and rain water pipes repaired	267
Floors, windows and doors repaired or renewed	309
Walls and ceilings repaired	221
Firegrates, coppers, etc., repaired or renewed	46
Accumulations removed.....	10
Miscellaneous repairs	141
Dustbins provided	28
Yard paving repaired	1

Articles disinfected/disinfested at West Quay Disinfecting Station:

Bedding from ships	2,133
Mattresses, beds and covers	1,177
Bolsters, pillows and cases	2,107
Blankets, quilts and counterpanes	2,226
Sheets and towels	1,405
Sundries	2,349
Books	333
TOTAL	11,730

West Quay Cleansing Station

Verminous persons cleansed and their clothing disinfected	113
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Drainage under Building Bye-laws

Number of inspections during progress of work	2,182
Number of drains tested and retested	991

Borough Boundary Extension. Properties not connected to a sewer

The Borough extension became effective on the 1st April, and a survey of the added areas in Woolston, Sholing and Thornhill was carried out with a view to ascertaining the number of properties not connected to a public sewer.

The majority of the properties in these areas are comparatively modern, and their number and situation was essential to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's schemes for sewer extensions and the

elimination of cesspools and privies. The following figures are the results of this survey:—

Number of premises inspected	667
Number of premises connected to sewers	500
Number of premises with drainage to cesspools:—	
Woolston/Sholing	114
Thornhill	37
Number of premises without water carriage drainage:—	
Woolston/Sholing	13
Thornhill	3

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93-95

22 cases of non-compliance with an Abatement Notice were referred to the Town Clerk for legal action with the following results:

- (a) Eleven Notices were complied with before legal proceedings were instituted.
- (b) Two Notices were complied with and the summonses withdrawn on payment of costs.
- (c) Proceedings were adjourned sine die.
- (d) A Nuisance Order was made to comply with the Abatement Notice in twenty-eight days. Further proceedings being taken in 1955 owing to non-compliance with the Order.
- (e) A Nuisance Order was made to comply with the requirements of an Abatement Notice within fourteen days. Further proceedings being taken in 1955 owing to non-compliance of the Order.
- (f) Nuisance Order made to comply with the requirements of an Abatement Notice within fourteen days. Order complied with.
- (g) Nuisance Orders made in respect of 4 properties to comply with the requirements of Abatement Notices within twenty-one days, with 10/- costs in respect of each property. Further proceedings being taken in 1955 owing to non-compliance with the Orders.
- (h) Nuisance Order made to comply with an Abatement Notice within seven days. The Order was not complied with and the Magistrates at a further hearing imposed a continuing penalty of 5/- per day. The Order was complied with eight days after the continuing penalty was imposed.

Common Lodging Houses

There are 3 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, two with registered accommodation for 177 males, and St. Michael's

House owned and managed by the Council with accommodation for 250 males. 43 visits were made and the premises found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Seamen's Lodging Houses

Three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough have registered accommodation for 253 persons. Twenty visits were made during the year and the condition of the premises found to be satisfactorily maintained.

Licensed Premises

382 inspections were made of licensed premises in the Borough and the following works carried out:—

Automatic flushing cistern installed	.....	.....	.....	3
New W.C.'s provided (female)	.....	.....	.....	1
New W.C.'s provided (male)	.....	.....	.....	4
W.C.'s reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	3
W.C. pans renewed	.....	.....	.....	1
Wash basins provided to female toilet	.....	.....	.....	1
New urinals constructed	.....	.....	.....	1
Sanitary accommodation and urinals redecorated	.....	.....	.....	40
Premises decorated	.....	.....	.....	9
Urinals renewed, improved/reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	13
New sinks fitted at bars	.....	.....	.....	16
Bar sinks connected to drain	.....	.....	.....	1
Hot water provided to bar sinks	.....	.....	.....	3
Cellars redecorated	.....	.....	.....	24
Cellar floors repaired	.....	.....	.....	6
Cellar stairs repaired	.....	.....	.....	4

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Pet Shops licensed under this Act deal mainly in birds and fish with the occasional sale of rabbits, monkeys, tortoises and rodents. The licences of 10 pet shops were renewed and 2 new applications for a licence granted. No cause for complaint was found regarding the premises or the manner in which the pets were kept.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Sewers

Maintenance treatment was carried out during January when 240 manholes were pre-baited and 127 manholes poison baited. The 10% test baiting of areas previously found to be clear of infestation was undertaken during June and July prior to the main maintenance treatment during August and September when pre-baiting was carried out in 535 manholes and poison baits laid in

167 manholes. The sewers in the oldest portion of the Borough accounted for 96 of the 167 manholes poison baited.

Surface Control

There has been an increase in the number of complaints investigated particularly from occupiers of dwelling houses, but in most instances infestations have been of a minor character. The following table summarises the work carried out as a result of inspection and complaint:—

	Local Authority Properties	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	Totals
SURVEY AND ROUTINE				
Premises inspected	16	4572	419	5007
Rat infestations found	7	153	8	168
Mouse infestations found	—	12	5	17
COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED				
Number of complaints	45	1587	201	1833
Rat infestations found	25	1300	105	1430
Mouse infestations found	20	244	96	360
No infestation	—	43	—	43
TREATMENTS COMPLETED				
Rats	32	1489	115	1636
Mice	20	256	99	375

Consequent to rat infestations, 14 house drains and one length of sewer were found to be defective and repaired, thus abating the infestations due to the egress of rats from sewers.

War Damaged Sites

Seventy sites were inspected and in 59 instances treatments for the destruction of rats were carried out.

Southampton Common

On 5 occasions the turf banks at the boundaries of the Southampton Common have been found to be infested and appropriate treatments carried out. These banks abut gardens of private houses and provide good harbourage for rats.

Sewage Disposal Works

The four sewage disposal works have been regularly inspected during the year and only Portswood and Millbrook Disposal Works have shown any signs of rat infestation. The Portswood Works were found to be fairly heavily infested in December when 206 baiting points were required and 65 bodies were picked up on the poison bait check.

HOUSING

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

This Act came into operation in August following intensive national publicity. Important amendments have been made to the principal Housing and Rent Acts as well as introducing new and unique provisions, particularly those relative to 'patching'.

The obligation of every Local Authority to submit to the Minister within 12 months, proposals for dealing with unfit houses is unfortunately required at a time when staff vacancies make a survey impossible. Fortunately considerable information is available of the worst areas in the Borough and the Act makes provision for proposals to be amended from time to time. A survey and reasonably factual picture of the housing position in Southampton is a matter of importance to the Council as well as the Minister, and as soon as practicable will be undertaken.

The interpretation of Section 9 is likely to be controversial and it is a matter of conjecture as to whether the standard of fitness introduced by this section is an improvement on the previous provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. This standard of fitness is much lower than that hoped for in view of the higher standard of living and amenities expected in modern houses.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair as a result of repair increases in the rent of dwelling houses was a matter viewed with some apprehension, but applications to the end of the year were very much below numbers anticipated. The major proportion of the applications were received in December and the following figures illustrate the work carried out by the District Inspectors.

Certificates of Disrepair

Applications received	.....	.....	.....	54
Inspections completed	.....	.....	.....	49
Certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	33
Certificates refused	.....	.....	.....	1

(1) Clearance Areas

Consequent to the Public Inquiry on the 30th September, 1954, the two following Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed with modifications.

The Union Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This area included:—

Union Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29.

College Street, Nos. 72, 74, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Orchard Lane, Nos. 51, 52, 53.

The College Street Compulsory Purchase Order

This area included:—

College Street, Nos. 95 and 97.

All the above houses are vacated and demolition progressing.

- (2) **The Southampton Back of the Walls (No. 1) Clearance Order**
Back of the Walls, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21.

The Southampton Back of the Walls (No. 2) Clearance Order.
Back of the Walls, Nos. 23 and 25.

The Southampton Briton Street Clearance Order
Briton Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

These three areas were represented on 15th April. Clearance Orders were made and submitted to the Minister for confirmation in May. Objections were later withdrawn prior to an Inquiry and the Clearance Orders were confirmed without modification on 27th October.

- (3) **The Southampton (Hoglands No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order**
Four areas were represented on 26th May and Compulsory Purchase Orders were made and submitted on 21st July, but later these Compulsory Purchase Orders were grouped to form the Southampton (Hoglands No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order.

The houses in these areas are as follows:—

Chandos Street Clearance Area

Chandos Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

College Street, Nos. 34, 36, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 64, 66, 68.

Russell Street, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Threelfield Lane, Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 58, 60, 64, 66.

Eldon Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4.

King Street, Nos. 1 and 2.

Russell Street Clearance Area

Russell Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Orchard Lane (No. 2) Clearance Area

Orchard Lane, Nos. 14 and 15.

Orchard Lane (No. 3) Clearance Area

Orchard Lane, Nos. 24 and 25.

- (4) **The Southampton (St. Mary's Buildings) Clearance Order**
 St. Mary's Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
 Popes Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

The Southampton (Coronation Terrace) Clearance Order
 Coronation Terrace, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

These two areas were represented on 16th June and Clearance Orders made and submitted to the Minister on 21st July.

- (5) **The Southampton (Houndwell No. 2) Declaration of Unfitness Order. Town and Country Planning Act, 1944/47. Housing Act, 1936**

In accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts the following 12 houses were represented on 17th November and an Order made and submitted to the Minister:—

Lower Canal Walk, Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

Briton Street, Nos. 7 and 13.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Consequent to the representation of unfit houses last year:—

14 Demolition Orders were made.

2 Closing Orders were made in accordance with Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

1 Undertaking not to relet for human habitation was accepted.

All the houses were vacated and 11 demolished.

During the year representations in accordance with Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936/49, were made relative to the following 22 houses:—

Niagara Cottage, Bitterne Road.

Springwell Cottage, Bitterne Road,

85 Newtown Road, Sholing,

Rear of 18 Orchard Place

103 and 105 Laundry Road,

250 Spring Road,

34 Melbourne Street,

Rear 66 Anglesea Road,

34 Weston Lane,

20a Priory Road,

15 Trafalgar Road,

Lyon Terrace, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Hill Lane, Nos. 276, 278, 280.
Rear of 16 Botany Bay Road,
16 Botany Bay Road.

The decision of the Council in respect of these representations was:—

- 18 Demolition Orders made.
- 2 Undertakings not to relet for human habitation were accepted.
- 2 Closing Orders were made in accordance with Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

Following severe storm damage informal action was taken regarding four houses. The tenants were rehoused and Nos. 52, 53, 53a Northam Street were demolished and 2 Westgate Street closed for human habitation.

Housing Act, 1936/49. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

A total of 238 houses were inspected for representation and for future action under parts 2 and 3 of the principal Housing Acts.

Housing Statistics

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health:—

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,610
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,538
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	242
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	242
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	160
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,272

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,118
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3. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	1,223
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	224
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

4. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936-49:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	32
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal action	3
(4) Number of houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owner	4
(5) Number of houses closed in pursuance of the provisions of Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	4

SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, ETC.

Slaughter Houses

Slaughtering at Spa Road Slaughterhouse was discontinued and the premises closed in February, following a representation to the Ministry of Food regarding the unsatisfactory siting and arrangement of the slaughterhouse.

The Ministry of Food control of slaughtering and slaughterhouses terminated in June and the operation and control of the Portswood and Cattle Market slaughterhouses was transferred to the Council. At the same time the Council, at the instigation of the Ministry of Food, decided to participate with seven neighbouring authorities in the formation of a Joint Slaughtering Board. The main object of the proposed Joint Board being the operation of the Fontley Abattoir at Fareham recently constructed by the Ministry of Food.

The Inspectors attended the slaughterhouses during the period of slaughtering and in addition 507 visits were made to butchers shops and meat manufacturing premises.

The carcasses and offals of 31,118 animals were examined. Routine inspection included a search for the parasite *Cysticercus Bovis* and during the year 28 localised cases were detected and carcasses subjected to the approved treatment.

Decontrol of meat meant the re-establishment of the various wholesale meat traders and at the end of the year there were nine wholesale meat depots in the Borough. These premises were inspected regularly.

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of disease or other reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease follow this summary in a tabulated form.

Beef:	35 carcasses	136 skirts
	86 quarters	1,715 livers
	376 heads and tongues	1,024 part livers
	5 kidneys	88 mesenteries
	631 lungs	99 spleens
	127 hearts	40 tripes
	35 tails	

Pork:	25 carcasses	449 plucks
	15 quarters	111 heads
Mutton:	8 carcasses	1,007 plucks
	30 quarters	
Veal:	5 carcasses	8 plucks

	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouses	15	13	55
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouses	22	17	68
Unsound or damaged meat condemned in shops and stores (including imported meat)	5	14	98
	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 109

On decontrol the arrangements which had been made by the Ministry of Food for the disposal of unfit meat and offal from the slaughterhouses were continued by the Council.

These arrangements were modified later and by the end of the year all unfit meat and offal was being sold to a firm of fertiliser manufacturers, with the exception of beef carcass meat which was sold direct to a zoo and livers sold for pharmaceutical purposes.

After decontrol unfit meat and offal from butchers' shops and stores was destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.

		Steers Heifers Bulls	Cows	Sheep and Lamb	Calves	Pigs Sows Boars
Number of animals killed		4,848	1,628	11,740	5,869	7,033
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	6	5	8	5	23
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,753	587	999	3	366
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		36.28	36.37	8.58	.14	5.53
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned	11	13	—	—	2
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	296	233	—	—	83
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		6.33	15.11	—	—	1.21

MEAT MANUFACTURING PREMISES

The number and type of premises registered with the Council for this purpose is as follows:—

6 Wholesale Manufacturers

53 Retail butchers and sausage manufacturers

13 Meat cooking premises (meat pies, faggots, hams, etc.)

Unsound Food

Shops, stores and markets received a total of 3,182 visits and the following articles of food by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered. Where the amount of food surrendered was large it was sent to the Corporation destructor, small amounts of food were rendered unusable.

Most of the fruit which was surrendered came from a Canning Factory situated in the Borough.

Meat, Poultry, Eggs, etc.

536 lbs. bacon	903 lbs. poultry
79 lbs. ham	120 lbs. rabbits
475 lbs. fish cakes	212 lbs. sausages
16 lbs. meat pies	3,048 lbs. shell eggs

Weight 2,722 lbs.

Groceries, Confectionery, etc.

6 lbs. beans (dried)	8 fruit pies
94 lbs. biscuits	12 pkts. gravy powder
13 lbs. butter	4 jars jam
139 lbs. cake	2 bottles lemon squash
56 pkts. cake mixture	7,616 lbs. marshmallow mix
1,115 lbs. cereals	51 lbs. milk (dried)
554 lbs. cheese	47 jars pickles
272 pkts. cheese spread	106 bottles salad cream
40 lbs. chicory	7 bottles sauce
568 lbs. egg powder	72 lbs. sugar
162 lbs. flour	13 pkts. suet
976 lbs. fruit (dried)	23 lbs. sweets
	3 bottles vinegar

Weight 11,715 lbs.

Fruit and Vegetables

18 lbs apples	5 lbs. peaches
18,389 lbs. apricots	68,382 lbs. pears
286 lbs. avocado pears	427 lbs. plums
226 lbs. coconuts	11,680 lbs. onions
604 lbs. grapes	56 lbs. rhubarb
435 lbs. mangoes	

Weight 100,508 lbs.

Fish

16 st. bloaters	47½ st. haddock
12 st. bream	4 st. halibut
91 st. cheeks	32 st. kippers
269 lbs. crabs	186 st. mackerel
50 lbs. cockles	50 st. plaice
17 st. cod	288 lbs. prawns
26½ cutlets	47 st. roes
69 lbs. escallops	28 lbs. shrimps
7 st. dabs	32 st. sprats
139 st. fillet	4½ st. soles
17 st. flaps	116½ st. skate
149 st. herrings	20 lbs. whelks
	6 st. whiting

Weight 14,724 lbs.

Canned Foods

2 tins chicken	3,099 tins milk
106 tins cream	264 tins soup
46 tins egg (liquid)	67 tins strained foods
15,195 tins fruit	9 tins syrup
118 tins fruit juice	11 tins sausages
528 tins fish	44 tins paste
188 tins ham	106 tins spaghetti
554 tins jam	28 tins tomato juice
2,741 tins meat	4,674 tins vegetables

Weight 44,898 lbs.

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption:—

122 tons. 4 cwt. 68 lbs.

Certificates issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods numbered 3,406.

Twenty-one complaints were investigated regarding unsatisfactory or foreign objects in food and dirty milk bottles.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings were taken against a firm of bakers for selling a bun containing a nail, the defendant was fined £5 and ordered to pay 5/- costs.

Proceedings taken against a firm of Milk Purveyors for failing to thoroughly cleanse bottles in which milk was delivered resulted in the defendants being fined £5 on each of two summonses. A third summons was adjourned sine die as one of the principal witnesses was seriously ill in hospital.

MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of Distributors and Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 to 1954 also the licences granted by the Council during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953:—

Distributors on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Dairies on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pasteurisers Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Premises licenced for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Premises licenced for the sale of Pasteurised Milk					32
Premises licenced for the sale of Sterilised Milk					13
Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised Milk					5
Supplementary licences to deal in Sterilised Milk					2

The dairies received 192 visits and attention was given to the pasteurising plants, bottle washing machines and other equipment.

39 washed bottles were taken from dairies and tested for sterility. All were classed as satisfactory.

264 samples of milk including 19 samples of Channel Islands milk were submitted for chemical examination to the Public Analyst.

On October 1st it became compulsory for bottles of milk to be sealed with overlapping caps. Some of the smaller dairymen who were using large necked bottles with cardboard 'press in' seals had difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of bottles necessary for the purpose.

It was also compulsory on October 1st for pasteurised milk to be put into the bottles and other containers in which it reached the consumer, at the premises where the milk was pasteurised. The only dairyman in the Borough who was affected, installed a pasteurising plant and obtained the necessary licence.

The following 233 samples of designated milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory:

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	.....	.....	.....	13
„ „ (Pasteurised)	.....	.....	.....	14
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	204
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	2

Three samples of pasteurised milk which were pasteurised and bottled in a dairy outside of the Borough failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. The Inspector of the area where the dairy is situated was notified. All other samples satisfied the prescribed conditions.

SAMPLING—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 749 samples were taken for analysis. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of unsatisfactory samples together with the action taken also follows.

No. of Samples taken	Article	S *	N.S. †	No. of samples taken	Articles	S *	N.S. †
7	Almonds, ground	7	—	3	Kaolin Poultices	3	—
6	Aspirin tablets	6	—	3	Lemon Curd	3	—
6	Baking Powder	5	1	9	Margarine	9	—
3	Beans, canned	3	—	3	Marmalade	3	—
6	Bismuth tablets	6	—	6	Marzipan	6	—
3	Blancmange powder	3	—	264	Milk	257	7
12	Butter	12	—	24	Milk, canned	24	—
4	Cake mixture	3	1	3	Milk, dried	3	—
3	Camphorated oil	3	—	12	Mustard	12	—
3	Cherries, glace	3	—	6	Oil, frying	5	1
1	Chewing gum laxative	1	—	7	Oil, olive	7	—
6	Codeine tablets	6	—	12	Oranges	12	—
6	Cooking fat	6	—	3	Parrish's Chemical Food	3	—
5	Coffee	5	—	6	Paste, fish	6	—
1	Coffee & Chicory	1	—	6	Paste, meat	6	—
6	Coffee & Chicory extract	6	—	3	Peanut butter	3	—
6	Cough mixture	6	—	12	Peas, canned	12	—
3	Cream	3	—	6	Pepper	6	—
6	Cream, canned	6	—	9	Pickles	9	—
3	Crisps, potato	3	—	3	Porridge oats	3	—
12	Crystals, lemonade	12	—	6	Rice	6	—
4	Curry Powder	4	—	3	Rose hip syrup	3	—
3	Custard powder	3	—	6	Salad cream	6	—
4	Eye Lotion	2	2	14	Sausages, beef	14	—
9	Fish cakes	9	—	16	Sausages, pork	16	—
6	Flour, self raising	6	—	6	Sauce	6	—
9	Fruit, dried	9	—	14	Soft drinks	14	—
1	Fruit Pectin crystals	1	—	6	Strained foods	6	—
3	Fruit Pectin liquid	3	—	1	Stewed steak, canned	1	—
2	Fruit Preserving tablets	2	—	9	Sulphur tablets	8	1
12	Gelatine	11	1	6	Sweets	6	—
3	Golden raising powder	3	—	9	Tea	9	—
57	Ice cream	56	1	6	Vinegar, malt	6	—
18	Ice Lolly	18	—	1	Wine, non alcoholic	1	—
7	Iodine	6	1				

*—'S' Satisfactory. †—'N.S.' Not Satisfactory.

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
17	I.	Baking Powder	7.5% deficient. in carbon dioxide. Other samples from the same manufacturer were satisfactory. The vendor was visited and advice given on storage and handling.
153	I.	Cake Mixture	Labelling offence. Formal sample from a later consignment was satisfactory.
577 671	I. I.	Eye Lotion Eye Lotion	70% deficient in zinc sulphate. 56% deficient in zinc sulphate. These samples were from the same manufacturer who was communicated with.
605	I.	Frying Oil	This sample which was taken at a fish frying premises showed signs of deterioration but was not unfit. The proprietor was visited and informed of the condition of the oil.
432	I.	Gelatine	34 parts per million excess copper. Subsequent formal sample unobtainable.
31	I.	Iodine	Excess potassium iodine and iodide. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
603	I.	Ice Cream	The sample was labelled 'Cream Ice'. In the opinion of the Borough Analyst the amount of butter fat present did not justify the description. The manufacturer was interviewed and a satisfactory alteration was made to the label.
56	I.	Milk (Channel Island)	Contained 3.4% of fat. The sample was taken from a churn which formed part of a consignment. The average fat content of the whole consignment was satisfactory. The Ministry of Food was informed.
251 255 256 258	I. I. I. I.	Milk Milk Milk Milk	These samples were deficient in fat and were taken from four churns which formed part of a consignment. The average fat content of the whole consignment was satisfactory.

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
702	I.	Milk (Farm bottled)	Bitter taste. The County Agricultural Officer was asked to investigate.
487	I.	Milk	8.3% deficient in fat. The subsequent formal sample was satisfactory.
203	I.	Sulphur Tablets	Deficient in sulphur. The vendor was communicated with.

The following articles were submitted for examination for the information of the Food Inspector:—

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
1	Bacon	After complaint	Normal
1	Butter	ditto	Normal
1	Bread	ditto	Charred crumbs present thought by complainant to be mouse droppings
1	Bread	ditto	Contained dirt and grease, probably from machinery. Bakery visited warning given
1	Bread	ditto	Normal
1	Cake	ditto	Normal
1	Cake (chocolate)	ditto	Rancid filling. From a vendor outside of the Borough. Inspector of district notified.
1	Cake	ditto	Normal
1	Cream biscuits	ditto	Normal
5	Cream (canned)	For information of Inspector	Normal
1	Crab meat (canned)	After complaint	Harmless 'Struvite' crystals naturally present in the fish thought to be glass fragments
1	Frying oil } Potato chips }	ditto	Rancid, vendor visited and warning given
1	Frying oil	ditto	Normal
3	Fruit (canned)	For information of Inspector	Normal
1	Ice Lolly	After complaint	Sour. Vendor visited, warning given
1	Lemon Squash	ditto	Cellular matter settled in bottle, not unfit, vendor visited, remainder of stock voluntarily destroyed
1	Lemon Squash	ditto	Normal
1	Milk	ditto	Amount submitted by complainant insufficient for a full examination
5	Milk bottles	After various complaints	Improperly washed bottles containing milk. Proceedings were taken in respect of three of the bottles, warning given in the other cases
1	Meat Pie	ditto	Normal
2	Milk (condensed)	At request of retailer	Rancid. Remainder of stock destroyed
1	Milk (dried)	For information of Inspector	Normal
3	Meat (canned)	At request of wholesaler	Normal

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
1	Meat (canned)	After complaint	Normal
1	Oatmeal	ditto	Normal
1	Sausages	ditto	Normal
2	Semolina	ditto	Beetles present. Had been stored in a jar previously used for this purpose. Sample taken from the shop of the vendor was normal
1	Sherbet	After complaint	Normal
1	Table Jelly	At request of wholesaler	Normal

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 to 1954

During the year the Council granted six slaughtermen's licences making a total of twenty six licensed slaughtermen on the register.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 to 1948

No known infringement of the Regulations occurred during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Fifteen formal and three informal samples were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination.

Six samples were found to be unsatisfactory by reason of excesses or deficiencies on the declared analysis. The manufacturers or the Inspectors of the districts where the goods were manufactured were communicated with.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

No instances were detected where articles of imported food to which the Act applies were deliberately offered for sale as home produce.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year:

Factories	975
Bakehouses	188
Miscellaneous	538

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES DURING THE YEAR. — (Section 9)

Nature of Report	No. Received	Action Taken		
		Verbal Notice	Written Notice	Premises Void
Contravention of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938	8	6	1	1
Schedule 3	—	—	—	—
Other matters	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	8	6	1	1

BAKEHOUSES

No. on register at end of year 41

This is a decrease of 2 on the previous year and is accounted for by the closure of 6 premises and the addition of 4 to the Register, 2 of the latter having passed into the area on the extension of the Borough in April.

HOMEWORK—FACTORIES ACT, 1937, Section 110

The Factories Act, 1937, requires that the occupier of every factory shall keep in the prescribed form lists showing the names and addresses of all Outworkers employed by him and shall send to the District Council copies of these lists during the month of February and the month of August in each year. A total of 47 visits have been made to the homes of persons notified as being so employed. No cases were found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

Lists were received from the following authorities:—

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington
 Glossop
 Greencock N. B.
 City of Manchester
 Borough of Blandford Forum
 Borough of Luton
 Gainsborough U.D.C.
 Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury
 City of Plymouth

The following table shows the number of lists received in February and August and the number of Outworkers notified in each case.

MONTH	No. of Lists sent in			No. of Outworkers notified		
	Local	Other Local Authorities	Total	Local	Other Local Authorities	Total
February	5	9	14	17	17	34
August	19	6	25	104	11	115

FACTORIES—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Particulars of defects	Factories with Mechanical power	Factories without Mechanical power	Bake- houses	Totals
Premises cleansed and redecor- ated	3	8	24	35
Floors repaired or relaid	2	—	3	5
Walls repaired	—	—	1	1
Roofs repaired	1	—	—	1
Rainwater guttering repaired	1	—	—	1
Drains repaired or relaid	6	—	2	8
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	—	—	2	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed	1	—	—	1
Heating facilities provided	1	—	—	1
Sinks renewed	—	—	1	1
Waste pipes properly trapped	1	—	—	1
Sink wastes renewed	—	—	2	2
Washing facilities provided	1	2	—	3
Working tables renewed or re- covered	—	—	5	5
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	25	1	1	27
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	—	5	1	6
Intervening ventilated space provided to W.C.'s	6	—	1	7
W.C. pans renewed	1	—	—	1
W.C.'s suitably lighted	—	1	1	2
W.C. Doors provided with fast- enings	1	—	1	2
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	2	—	—	2
W.C.'s suitably indicated	1	—	—	1
W.C. pans cleansed	1	—	—	1
W.C. roofs repaired	1	—	—	1
Insanitary urinals demolished	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	56	17	45	118

The following tables are included at the request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authori- ties	92	86	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authori- ty	652	889	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	744	975	4	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	36	36	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	6	6	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	7	5	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	50	45	—	8	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	37	24	13	—	—
TOTAL	138	118	13	8	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		Prosecutions
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S.110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
Wearing apparel : Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	115	18	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	115	18	—	—	—	—

ICE CREAM

During the year registrations were approved in respect of one manufacturer and 48 vendors of ice cream. In addition 2 premises were registered for the purpose of wholesale storage. The corrected state of the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

State of Register at 31st December

Type of Registration	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Manufacturers	26	23	22	18	15
Vendors	400	471	508	545	562
Wholesale Storage	8	7	5	3	5

It will be noted that the number of local manufacturers continues to decrease, while the retail vendors increase. In fact, of the 15 registered manufacturers only 1 is undertaking wholesale supply to local retail agents; the remainder manufacture entirely for their own use. The increase shown in the number of retail vendors is indicative of the intensive competition between the large manufacturing firms of national repute. There is, indeed, every indication that this trend will continue.

It has also been remarked that the sale of pre-wrapped ice cream has expanded enormously throughout the year. It is a rarity to find loose ice cream on sale. This is clearly to be associated with the marked increase in the number of retail agents for the more popular manufacturing firms and from a hygienic point of view is a welcome development.

The quality of ice cream sold in the Borough appears to have been excellent, both from a bacteriological and chemical point of view. The number of samples taken during the year was 63, of which all but 1 were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test. 55 were placed in Grade 1, 4 in Grade 2, 1 in Grade 3, and 3 in Grade 4. Thus a total of 59, or 93.61 % satisfactorily passed this test.

The number of samples submitted to chemical analysis was 57, with the following average results:—

Fat 11.09 %	Ash soluble in water 0.46 %
Total Solids 35.7 %	Sucrose 13.65 %
Ash 0.88 %	

It may be seen that the average chemical standard was such as to satisfy the provisions of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952. In fact, all the samples taken satisfied the standard required.

During the year the neighbouring Borough of Eastleigh has followed its usual practice in sending notifications of samples taken in Eastleigh of ice cream manufactured in Southampton. 27 such notifications were received of which 6 were shown as falling into Grades 3 and 4 under the Methylene Blue Test, the remaining 21 being satisfactory. It so happened that the 6 unsatisfactory samples all came from the same source and investigations were undertaken. It was discovered that the cause of the trouble was a bacteria trap in the packing valve of a homogeniser due to neglect in repacking the valve at the proper intervals. When this matter was rectified subsequent samples were satisfactory.

During the year 456 visits were made to ice cream premises. This figure includes visits to both manufacturers and vendors, but is not inclusive of visits for the purpose of taking samples.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year 23 samples of filling materials were taken under the Act and were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. The results of this examination were as follows:—

No. of Sample	Type of material	Category	Impurities (per cent)	Oil & Soap (per cent)	Chlorine (p.p. 105)
1	Unused Millpuff	6(a)	—	1.6	—
2	Rag Flock	1	1.2	1.5	13
3	Unused Woollen Felt	4(a)	—	1.3	—
4	Coir Fibre	10	0.9	0.8	—
5	Coir Fibre	10	1.2	0.6	—
6	Woollen Mixture Felt	5	1.4	3.3	6
7	Rag Flock	1	1.8	2.3	23
8	Loose Fibre	10	1.1	0.6	—
9	50% Woollen Felt	1	1.3	3.1	9
10	Unused Cotton Felt	6(b)	—	2.0	—
11	Loose Fibre	10	0.9	0.4	—
12	Woollen Felt	5	1.47	2.7	10
13	50% Woollen Flock	1	1.1	1.3	23
14	Fibre Padding	10	0.9	0.6	—
15	Woollen Mixture Felt	5	1.46	3.1	9
16	Loose Fibre	10	0.8	0.4	—
17	Layered Cotton Felt	6(b)	—	1.4	—
18	Coir Fibre Padding	10	1.0	0.6	—
19	Feathers	11	1.1	—	—
20	Hair	9	0.7	—	—
21	Loose Coir Fibre	10	0.65	0.4	—
22	Unused Cotton Felt	6(b)	—	1.5	—
23	Woollen Felt	5	1.3	2.4	11

All the above samples satisfied the requirements of the Standards of Cleanliness required by the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

One new registration was effected, bringing the number of registered premises to 11. There are no licensed premises in the Borough.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

A total of 533 visits were made under this Act during the year, in the course of which 119 infringements were officially noted. Verbal warnings were given in 117 of these cases, the remaining 2 being dealt with by written notices. Most of the infringements related to the employment of assistants and concerned the keeping of records and exhibiting of statutory forms and notices. Both the written notices were in respect of failure to meet the requirements of the Act in relation to the health and welfare provisions for assistants.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that both the written notices and verbal warnings resulted in the rectifying of the infringements under notice and it was not found necessary to bring any prosecutions under the Act during the year.

Of the total number of visits, 50 were made on Sundays under the Sunday trading provisions of the Act. This matter is a perennial source of trouble although less time has had to be spent on it than in previous years.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, FOOD PREMISES

The subject of food hygiene continues to be highly topical. There are signs that, following the much-discussed projected amendments in legislation, both the food trader and the general public are taking a healthy and convincing interest in the subject.

Close attention has been given to the implementation of the Food and Drugs Act in all types of food premises throughout the year. Restaurants have received 638 visits, fried fish shops 108, bakehouses 188 and other premises, excluding ice cream premises, 346. Visits to restaurants have succeeded in following up to some advantage the close survey of the premises which was made during 1953. The number of restaurants at the end of the year was 124. The following table shows the work completed in restaurants:—

Premises cleansed and redecorated	.....	47
New sinks fitted	.....	10
Sink waste pipes renewed	.....	2
New draining boards fitted	.....	12
Washing facilities provided	.....	4
Floors repaired or relaid	.....	8
Walls repaired	.....	13
Ceilings repaired	.....	3
Doors repaired	.....	2
Windows and window frames repaired	.....	4
Rainwater guttering repaired	.....	1
Tables repaired or renewed	.....	4
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	.....	4
New dustbins provided	.....	14
W.C. seats renewed	.....	1
W.C. pans renewed	.....	1
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	.....	2
Intervening ventilated space provided to W.C.	.....	2
Drains cleared	.....	1
Drains repaired or relaid	.....	3
Hot water supplies provided	.....	16
Food stores rebuilt	.....	1
Additional ventilation provided	.....	7
Lighting improved	.....	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	.....	12
Covered kitchen bins provided	.....	3
TOTAL	.....	<hr/>178 <hr/>

The number of fish friers on the Register at the end of the year was 57. The general standard of these premises continues to be satisfactory. In the course of enforcing provisions of the Food and Drugs Act the following work was completed in food premises other than restaurants and bakehouses, including fried fish shops, grocers shops, etc.

Premises cleansed and redecorated	.....	14
Roofs repaired	.....	1
Walls repaired	.....	3
Ceilings repaired	.....	3
Floors repaired	.....	4
Windows repaired or renewed	.....	3
Doors repaired or renewed	.....	2
New sinks fitted	.....	1
Supplies of constant hot water installed		2
Lighting improved	.....	1
Preparation tables renewed	.....	2
Yard surfaces repaired	.....	1
New dustbins provided	.....	1
W.C.'s cleansed and redecorated	.....	1
W.C. pans renewed	.....	3
		<hr/>
TOTAL	.....	42
		<hr/>

During the year 19 written informal notices were served under the Food and Drugs Act in respect of failure to observe the provisions of Section 13 of that Act.

All these notices resulted in the necessary work being done. 2 cases were brought before the magistrates for alleged offences under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, as follows:—

- (a) Against the proprietor of a restaurant.
6 summonses were issued alleging dirty conditions generally. The hearing occupied 2 days with a weeks interval between. Five of the summonses were dismissed and on the sixth a conviction was recorded and a fine of £2 imposed.
- (b) Against the owner-occupier of a Grocers shop.
9 summonses were issued alleging dirty conditions. The defendant did not appear, but entered a plea of 'Guilty' by letter to eight of the summonses. The Magistrates convicted and imposed a fine of £5 on each summons, making a total of £40. The other summons was withdrawn.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1937, Section 53 HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES

Section 53 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1937, requires any person carrying on the business of hairdressing in the Borough to register his name and address and the address of his place of business with the Corporation. The Council have made byelaws under this Section and it is obligatory that a copy of these byelaws should be conspicuously exhibited in every registered business premises. The byelaws deal with the maintenance of the cleanliness of the premises and of the apparatus and equipment used. Penalties are provided in the Section for breaches of the Act or the Byelaws. These penalties include, in addition to a fine, liability to suspension or cancellation of the registration.

The number of visits during the year was 99, in the course of which it was found necessary to give 5 verbal warnings in respect of infringements of the Act or of the Byelaws. All these warnings concerned failure to register on a change of occupier or on the opening of a new business. The general standard of hairdressing premises continues to be very satisfactory. The total number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 165.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of the Department are concerned with supervision of the sale of scheduled poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. Particular attention is paid to the sale of listed poisons in food shops; this usually means the sale of household disinfectants which fall within the statutory definition of poisons in grocers or general shops. Supervision is also exercised in the case of seedsmen and hardware merchants who sell arsenical, mercurial or nicotine poisons contained in weed killers or agricultural or horticultural insecticides.

A total of 113 visits have been made under the Act and during these visits it has been necessary to give 15 verbal warnings in respect of infringements of the Act or the Regulations. Three new applications for licences under Part 2 of the Act were approved by the Council. The number of premises licensed at the end of the year was 204.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

The Report, as far as Sections I - XVI are concerned has been compiled in the form and sequence requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities.

Other matters dealing with the Port Health Service, but not specifically requested by the Minister, are also included in the Report.

During the year, 1,891 vessels and 93 flying-boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 651 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 542 coastwise vessels were visited and 123 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,300.

1,799 sanitary inspections of vessels were made, 179 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 124 vessels.

During the year 216 samples of drinking water taken from 64 vessels were examined bacteriologically; 3 samples of drinking water taken from 3 vessels were examined chemically; 37 samples of water taken from dock hydrants were examined bacteriologically.

The number of passengers disembarked at the Port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 318,063. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 337,496.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 71,731. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 105, 6 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 434,042 tons. The amount of food condemned was 805 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lb. 58 samples of imported foods were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination, and 2 samples were submitted to the Public Health laboratory for analysis.

61,779 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 85 transports.

The Health Control at the Marine Airport has been operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 93 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 2,224.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus and Relapsing Fever) was landed in the Port.

During the year 1,183 cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving. Of particular interest were a number of outbreaks of influenza on vessels from South Africa. One vessel arrived on 2nd June and reported 90 cases of influenza among passengers, and some crew affected. A member of the staff of the Virus Reference Laboratory sailed from Southampton to London on the ship, and Influenza Virus A was isolated from specimens taken. Three other vessels reported unusual incidence of influenza, and Virus A strain was isolated from one passenger. This strain was reported by the World Influenza Centre to be antigenically similar to strains isolated in Capetown and Johannesburg and in the Liverpool 1951 outbreak.

During the year the Authority dealt with 117 vessels in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads by tender; from these vessels 6,404 passengers were landed, and 397 vessels which anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil Jetties, were boarded from the Port Health Launch.

The Port Health Authority issued 233 Deratting Exemption Certificates and 4 Deratting Certificates under the International Sanitary Convention.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 127 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Port and Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant.

H. Z. Mammie. Zissman?

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION I—STAFF. TABLE 'A'

No change other given below:—

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
Dr. S. T. Davies (Resigned 12.2.54) Dr. J. W. Doupe	Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health	15.2.54	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens

SECTION II — AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE “ B ”

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	3,040	15,193,717	698	1,193	191
Coastwise	10,998	3,770,807	3	539	3
Total	14,038	18,964,524	*701	1,732	194

* Of the 701 vessels, 48 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone and 653 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year

TABLE "C"

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers Inwards	327,400
	Number of passengers Outwards	363,900
Cargo Traffic	Principal Imports (Foreign)	Crude Oils, etc., Tonnage not available. Fruit and Vegetables ; Grain, Flour, etc.; Timber; Provisions; Wool; Metals; Hides and Skins; Meat; Building Materials; Chemicals and Chemical Fertilizers; Tobacco; Miscellaneous. Total Tonnage :—557,848
	(Coastwise)	Coal; transhipped goods and home produce. Total Tonnage :—65,069
	Principal Exports	General Manufactured goods; Textiles; Motor Cars, etc. Total Tonnage :—520,350
Principal Ports from which ships arrive	Algiers ; Amsterdam ; Aruba ; Baniyas ; Beira ; Bombay ; Bordeaux ; Bremerhaven ; Buenos Aires ; Cape- town ; Casablanca ; Charente ; Durban ; Djakarta ; Gandia ; Guernsey ; Halifax ; Hamburg ; Hong Kong ; Jersey ; Karachi ; Kingston ; Le Havre ; Madeira ; Mena al Ahmadi ; New York ; Port Said ; Port Antonio ; Ras Tanura ; Rotterdam ; Sidon ; Singapore ; St. Malo ; Sydney ; Tiko ; Tripoli ; Wellington.	

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic

Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION V — WATER SUPPLY

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR (a) THE DISTRICT, AND (b) SHIPPING.
No change.
2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock Hydrants.

During the year 37 samples of drinking water were taken from Dock hydrants, and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination.

On analysis, 36 samples were found to be satisfactory and 1 was found to be unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed:—

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
37	36	—	—	1	1	1	36

Analysis of Drinking Water supplied to the Docks.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply:—

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| (1) Port Health Office | ..... | Old Docks. |
| (2) Transformer House | ..... | New Docks (East end) |
| (3) Pump House | ..... | New Docks (West end). |

Samples of water are taken weekly from each of these taps by a representative of the Borough Waterworks Engineer and Manager and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Analysis of Ships' Drinking Water.

During the year, 219 samples of drinking water were taken from 64 vessels; of this number 216 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 3 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis, 19 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies; the samples examined chemically were found to be satisfactory.

In all cases where results of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following tables show the results of the water samples which were analysed:—

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
64	216	191	5	7	13	7	19	197

Chemical Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	Nitrites				Pronounced metallic contamination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Absent	Trace	1-2 p.p.m.	Over 2 p.p.m.			
3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES.

No change.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

Nine vessels are equipped for supplying drinking water to vessels which do not berth:—

S/Tug Canute	.....	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Clausentum	.....	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Romsey	.....	Water carrying capacity	100 tons.
S/Tug Sir Bevis	.....	Water carrying capacity	70 tons.
S/Tug Hamtun	.....	Water carrying capacity	70 tons.
M/V Abundance	.....	Water carrying capacity	41 tons.
M/V Graham Iris	.....	Water carrying capacity	8 tons.
M/V P.5	.....	Water carrying capacity	1 ton.
M/V P.6	.....	Water carrying capacity	3 tons.

The suitability of these vessels for water-carrying purposes and the sanitary conditions of the water-tanks have been found to be satisfactory.

These vessels are maintained and controlled under private ownership.

Chlorination on board.

Certain of the shipping companies at Southampton at present undertake super chlorination of the whole of the water supply, even when the water taken on has previously been chlorinated, on the assumption that the residual chlorine in the shore supply is not sufficient to destroy any contamination introduced during filling or storage of the water. The water which has been subjected to super chlorination is de-chlorinated by means of carbon filters on the vessel. In addition to special apparatus installed for this purpose, it is also possible to chlorinate by means of chlorine in liquid or powder form. Each container holds a supply of chlorine which can be applied to a known quantity of water. The practice has also been adopted by some of the shipping companies of having a mobile chlorination plant on the quayside. Chlorine in this case is introduced in gaseous form into the actual supply of water as it leaves the quayside hydrant. The amount of gas giving 2.5 parts per million of residual chlorine is introduced into the water by an automatic control which is governed by the rate of flow of the water being supplied to the vessel.

SECTION VI — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS 1952.

No change.

SECTION VII — SMALLPOX

- (1) NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.

Smallpox cases arriving in the Port are sent to Crabwood Hospital, near Winchester.

- (2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS.

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of ambulances at their West Quay Ambulance Station, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews are offered vaccination annually.

(3) NAME OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT AVAILABLE.

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, Medical Officer of Health.

(4) FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX.

All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII — VENEREAL DISEASE

No change.

SECTION IX — CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE 'D'

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	—	3
	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	1
	Chickenpox	19	2	18
	Dysentery	4	—	4
	Enteric and Para Typhoid Fevers	1	—	1
	Gastro Enteritis	15	1	10
	German Measles	6	—	6
	Glandular Fever	—	1	1
	Infective Hepatitis.....	5	3	8
	Influenza	8	—	3
	Malaria	4	—	4
	Measles	12	—	5
	Mumps	12	4	15
	Pharyngitis	2	—	2
	Pneumonia	8	5	11
	Pyrexia	7	4	11
	Tonsillitis	7	2	9
	Tuberculosis	88	7	34
	Venereal Disease	5	1	4
	Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox	3	—	3
	Enteric and Para Typhoid Fevers	1	—	1
	Glandular Fever	1	—	1
	Malaria	—	1	1
	Measles	8	—	5
	Mumps	2	—	2
	Pneumonia	1	—	1
	Tuberculosis	—	2	2
Cases landed from other ships	Chickenpox	—	1	1
	Mumps	—	1	1
	Tuberculosis	5	—	4
	Tonsillitis	—	1	1

SECTION X — OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report during the year of any case infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

SECTION XI — MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No ships arrived during the year on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS.

All vessels which are 'home based' at Southampton are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Port Form II Certificate and during the interim period of the granting of such certificates, routine inspections are also carried out by the port health inspectors for evidence of rats.

Systematic inspections are carried out, where practicable, on all other vessels, and in special circumstances day to day inspections are made during discharge of cargoes.

(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR.

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

During the year, 16 rats were sent to the laboratory for examination.

(3) ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DE-RATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR.

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port, and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of

trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate rat infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes:—

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, E.16.

The London Fumigation Co., Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.

Fumigation Services Ltd., Pylon Works, Hertford Road, Barking, Essex.

Ridpests Ltd., 18 Andrew Street, London, E.14.

(4) PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS.

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring De-ratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE 'E'

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports

<i>Category</i>						<i>Number</i>
Black rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Brown rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Species not known	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Sent for examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Infected with Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

TABLE "F"

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of deratting certificates issued		Number of de- ratting exemption certificates issued		Total certificates issued
After fumigation with	After trapping	After poisoning	Total	
HCN 1	3	4	5	7
Other fumigant (State method) 2				
3	Nil	Nil	3	199

SECTION XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

TABLE "G"

Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory notices	Other notices	
124 comprising :—			
Defects of original construction	4		
Structural defects through wear and tear	51	124	Complied 95
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	124		
TOTAL	124	124	95

SECTION XIV — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948

No change.

SECTION XV — MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

(1) LIST OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF ALIENS HOLDING WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT.

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams.

Dr. W. P. Cargill.

Dr. S. T. Davies—Resigned 12.2.54.

Dr. H. D. Rossiter.

Dr. J. W. Doupe—Appointed 15.2.54.

(2) LIST OF OTHER STAFF ENGAGED ON THIS WORK. No change.

(3) ORGANISATION OF WORK. No change.

(4) NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC. See table attached for 1954.

(5) ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION. No change.

SECTION XVI — MISCELLANEOUS

No change.

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under:—

Verbal notices to abate nuisances	.....	.....	117
Written memorandums	.....	.....	3
Letters to Owners	.....	.....	4
			<hr/>
TOTAL	.....	.....	124
			<hr/>

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport—Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, and the Ministry of Transport &

Civil Aviation—Crew Accommodation in Merchant Ships (Handbook for the guidance of Shipowners) 1953. The Regulations and recommendations have proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between the Ministry of Transport Surveyors and officers of this Authority in the assessment of the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Nationality of Vessel	No. of sanitary inspections during 1954	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of defects		
			Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,250	99	4	47	95
Other	549	25	—	4	29
TOTAL	1,799	124	4	51	124

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied:—

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish, etc.	9	8
Dampness — Condensation	4	3
deckhead leaks	5	3
other causes	2	1
Doors — missing	2	1
badly fitting or defective	1	—
Food preparing benches — defective	4	4
insanitary	1	1
Galleys, pantries, food storage, including equipment therein, insanitary or defective	12	9
Heating — Defective heaters or stoves	2	2
Holds — dirty	1	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	43	33

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>				<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>				43	33
Ice Boxes — defective .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
insanitary .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Infestation—					
Galleys and pantries — cockroaches				17	14
Provision storerooms — cockroaches				16	13
weevils .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Accommodation — bugs .....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
cockroaches .....	.....	.....	.....	8	7
fleas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Holds — Beetles .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cockroaches .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mice .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Rats .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Living spaces — insanitary .....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Paintwork — dirty or defective .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ports — broken glasses .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
other defects .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Scuppers — choked .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sinks — defective .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Smoke nuisances .....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Water supply boats — defective .....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
defective hose .....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
Washing facilities — showers defective .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Washplaces — basins defective .....	.....	.....	.....	1	—
basins foul .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
compartment insanitary .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
pipes defective .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
scuppers choked .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
W.C.'s — compartment insanitary .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
flush defective or inadequate .....	.....	.....	.....	15	11
flush tanks empty .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
pans choked .....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
pans defective .....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
pans foul .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
scuppers choked .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
seats missing or defective .....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
soil pipes choked .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Other nuisances or defects .....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
TOTAL				179	139

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detail medical examination	Certificates issued					
				Unsound mind or mentally defective	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Acute Infectious Disease	Conditionally landed for adequate medical examination	Trans-migrants
A Total number of aliens landing in the port	71,725	70,626	99	2	—	1	1	—	—
B Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	6	—	6	5	—	1	—	—	—
C Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving	71,731	70,626	105	7	—	2	1	—	—

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during 1954.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand	9,835	8,440
Canada	15,395	19,317
Channel Islands	100,735	100,199
China and Japan	2,147	8,047
Cruises	27,242	21,292
East Africa	101	175
Far East (Malaya)	592	493
France	47,501	48,247
Germany	661	631
Holland.....	331	200
India and Pakistan	2,415	1,728
Indonesia	1,389	2,741
Middle East	626	595
South Africa	26,718	25,354
South America and West Indies	5,184	5,860
United States	77,167	94,081
West Africa	24	36
Miscellaneous	—	60
 TOTAL	 318,063	 337,496

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Armed Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1954, 85 calls were made by transports which landed 61,779 passengers and troops; 452 oil tankers arrived in the Authority's area to discharge or load fuel oil or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the ten years, 1945-1954

Disease	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	4	3	1	—	2	2	1	1	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	11	41	18	31	36	35	56	57	67	45
Diphtheria	2	6	2	4	3	—	6	2	—	—
Dysentery	18	53	27	24	5	22	9	9	3	5
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	4	7	11	7	4	3	1	1	2	3
Measles	38	610	46	50	67	42	75	103	119	41
Mumps	20	31	24	31	16	17	32	58	38	34
Poliomyelitis	1	9	8	8	5	6	8	2	4	3
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	32	2	3	2	7	2	4	3	5	1
Smallpox	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis	136	309	149	105	102	68	93	122	128	108
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	15	17	4	8	1	9	13	9	4
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS AT SEA

Forty-seven deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on
vessels on their voyage to Southampton:—

Bronchitis	1	Pneumonia	1
Heart Disease	16	Tuberculosis	1
Malaria	1	Other Diseases	27

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year:—

Disease	How dealt with						
	Total Cases Reported	Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to Military or Naval hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea
Abscesses	6	1	1	—	1	3	—
Accidents	46	28	1	—	6	11	—
Appendicitis	21	14	—	—	1	4	2
Arthritis	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis	12	6	1	—	2	1	1
Cancer	6	3	—	—	—	3	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	45	3	3	3	11	16	9
Diarrhoea	178	1	74	—	2	1	100
Dermatitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	5	—	3	—	—	1	1
Eczema	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	70	6	7	—	1	3	53
German Measles	18	—	1	—	1	5	11
Glandular Fever	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Heart Disease	44	19	—	—	3	5	16
Infective Hepatitis	13	5	2	—	2	1	3
Malaria	11	—	4	—	2	—	4
Measles	41	5	1	8	7	6	14
Mumps	34	5	2	2	7	9	9
Mental Disorders	61	33	10	—	6	12	—
Nephritis	3	—	1	—	1	1	—
Pharyngitis	5	—	2	—	3	—	—
Pleurisy	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	22	8	3	—	5	2	1
Poliomyelitis	3	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pyrexia	15	7	2	—	2	2	2
Rheumatism	6	3	1	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	70	2	3	—	56	5	4
Ulcers	12	2	1	—	7	2	—
Tuberculosis	108	21	64	1	6	15	1
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers.....	3	—	1	1	—	1	—
Venereal Disease	17	3	1	—	9	2	2
Whooping Cough	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other Diseases	191	73	7	1	35	43	5
Blackwater Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	102	2	—	—	3	6	91
Total	1,183	257	198	17	183	163	47
							318

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up:—

Tuberculosis cases arriving on vessels:—

Deck Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Engineers' Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Stewards' Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving:—

Deck department	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Stewards' department	.....	.....	.....	.....	46

(Contacts of six cases notified)

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operatvie in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, it is the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice.

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

During 1954, 127 Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificates granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.

**DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1954**

Net tonnage	Number of ships	Deratting Certificates issued	Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
Ships up to 300 tons	24	—	24	24
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	63	1	62	63
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	11	—	11	11
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	86	2	84	86
Ships over 10,000 tons	53	1	52	53
Total:—	237	4	233	237

NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS, WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS

Year	Vessels from Foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1945	1,617	378	1,995	165	14.23
1946	1,643	547	2,190	107	10.32
1947	2,038	827	2,865	188	11.87
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17
1952	2,574	894	3,468	316	12.49
1953	2,378	823	3,201	193	8.18
1954	2,635	665	3,300	124	5.96

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective	Flying Boats
American	175	1	176	—	—
Argentine	1	—	1	—	—
Belgian	1	3	4	—	—
British	914	452	1,366	99	93
Costa Rican	5	—	5	1	—
Danish	13	27	40	2	—
Dutch	103	171	274	1	—
Finnish	3	—	3	—	—
French	68	21	89	—	—
German	16	34	50	—	—
Greek	1	—	1	—	—
Honduran	2	—	2	—	—
Israel	3	—	3	—	—
Italian	14	13	27	1	—
Liberian	38	3	41	—	—
Norwegian	31	89	120	6	—
Panama	151	7	158	12	—
Polish	—	10	10	—	—
Portugese	21	5	26	—	—
Rumanian	1	—	1	—	—
Spanish	3	2	5	—	—
Swedish	9	19	28	1	—
Swiss	—	1	1	—	—
Turkish	1	1	2	1	—
Total	1,574	859	2,433	124	93

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Two certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs (3) Regulations, 1923, during the year.

SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS—HEALTH CONTROL

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport. The Health Control at the Eastleigh Airport is only occasionally required, as arrivals from outside the British Isles are infrequent.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 93 flying boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 2,224.

The flying-boats using the Marine Airport have, during the year under review, been operated by the Aquila Airways, Ltd. The aircraft dealt with were, with a few exceptions, on a service maintained to and from Madeira.

During the year, 82 flying-boats arrived from Madeira, 10 from Capri and 1 from Singapore.

All flying-boats reported a clean bill of health.

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS, DURING THE YEAR, 1954

Steamers (from foreign) visited	1,298
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	593
Flying-boats (from foreign) visited	93
Steamers (from coastwise) visited.....	276
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	266
<hr/>	
Total steam, motor and flying-boats visited	2,526
<hr/>	
Number of British vessels visited	1,459
Number of British vessels re-visited	661
Number of Foreign vessels visited	1,067
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	113
Total vessels visited	2,526
Total vessels re-visited	774
<hr/>	
Total:	3,300
<hr/>	
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition	2,309
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition	124
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops	528,380
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	389,697
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	1,369
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	18,757
<hr/>	
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops)	938,203
<hr/>	
Number of passenger landed from 3 tenders in So'ton Water	8
Number of passengers landed from 114 tenders in Cowes Roads	6,396
<hr/>	
Number of passengers landed from 117 tenders	6,404
<hr/>	
Total number of passengers landed from 93 flying-boats	2,224
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed from vessels	40
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed about docks	15
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	28

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925 TO 1953.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by the assistance given by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, British Transport Commission (Docks Division), the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various fruit importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 434,042 tons.

The following items are the principal imports, together with tonnage.

Fruit and Vegetables	.....	.....	243,973
Grain and Flour etc.	.....	.....	139,771
Meat, Food and Provisions	.....	.....	50,298
			<hr/>
TOTAL	.....		434,042
			<hr/>

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 were as follows:—

Form 'A' (Consent to removal of unsound food)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Form 'E' (special procedure)	.....	.....			1
Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Condemnations	Notes	issued	(food destroyed)	.....	218
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for inedible purposes)	.....	.....	.....		4
Formal request for examination under Regulation 7 (3)	.....	.....	.....		5

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken.
1	Table Jellies	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory
2	" "	"	" "
3	" "	"	" "
4	" "	"	" "
5	Tomatoe Juice	"	" "
6	" "	"	" "
7	Luncheon Meat	France	" "
8	" "	"	" "
9	Bleached Sultanas	S. Africa	S.O. ² 250 ppm. Satisfactory
10	Dried Apricots	"	S.O. ² 1,350 ppm. Satisfactory
11	Butter	Argentine	Satisfactory
12	"	"	"
13	"	"	"
14	"	"	"
15	"	"	"
16	Canned Fresh Garden Peas	S. Africa	Samples normal
17	"	"	" "
18	Corned Beef with Cereal (Blown tin)	"	Microscopic examination of the contents showed a certain amount of digestion of meat which gave off a very foul odour. Direct film showed a large number of gram positive cocci in pairs and gram negative bacilli. Cultures yielded a heavy growth of proteous vulgaris with a scanty growth of non-haemolytic streptococci.
19	Corned Beef with Cereal	"	Microscopic examination suggested no obvious abnormality. All cultures (aerobic and anaerobic) remains sterile.
20	Corned Beef with Cereal (Blown tin)	"	} The blown cans were the result of fermentation of yeast.
21	"	"	

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken.
22	Corned Beef with Cereal	„	The normal can was incubated at 37°C for a number of days without change and showed a good vacuum on opening. There was a large headspace, and marked sulphide staining of the can. The tin content of the meat was 128 ppm., which must be considered satisfactory. 185 tins of this consignment were condemned as unsound.
23	Peach Pulp	„	Found to be halved peaches free from preservative in approximately 10% syrup.
24	Butter	France	Moisture 16% Boric Acid absent. Sample satisfactory.
25	Margarine	Netherlands	Preservatives absent. Contained 10% of butter as declared.
26	„	„	Preservatives absent. Contained 10% of butter as declared.
27	Butter	S. Africa	Moisture 14.7% Preservatives absent.
28	„	„	Moisture 15.5%. Preservatives absent.
29	„	„	Moisture 14.4%. Preservatives absent.
30	Margarine	„	Moisture 15.6%. Preservatives absent. Sample satisfactory.
31	Raisins	„	No preservatives. Satisfactory
32	„	„	„ „ „
33	„	„	„ „ „
34	Prunes	„	„ „ „
35	Dried Peaches	„	1,440 ppm. S.O. ₂ Satisfactory
36	Unbleached Sultanas	„	S.O. ₂ absent Satisfactory.
37	Bleached Sultanas	„	S.O. ₂ 500 ppm. Satisfactory.
38	„	„	S.O. ₂ 720 ppm. Satisfactory.
39	Cut "Mixed" Peel	„	No preservatives. Satisfactory.
40	„	„	„
41	Pilchards (Canned)	„	"Sample satisfactory"
42	„	„	„
43	Pineapple Pieces	„	} Metallic contamination found to be negligible.
44	„ „	„	
45	Margarine	Returned from Channel Islands	} Condition stale and slightly rancid. Information passed on to receiving area.
46	„		
47	Tomato Juice	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
48	„	„	„ „
49	Pineapple Jam	„	„ „
50	Canned Fresh Garden Peas	„	„ „
51	„	„	„ „

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
52	Peppermints	U.S.A.	S.O. ² 63 ppm. Satisfactory
53	Ungraded Dried Peaches	S. Africa	S.O. ² 1,920 ppm. Mineral oil Nil. Sample satisfactory.
54	Valencia Raisins	"	Sample satisfactory.
55	Currants	Greece	" "
56	"	"	" "
57	"	"	" "
58	"	"	" "
59	Washed Bananas	W. Indies	Salicylanilide was found to be absent from the edible portion of the fruit, although the substance was found on the skins. Presumably, then, the sample must be regarded as satisfactory.
60	Muscat Seeded Raisins	S. Africa	S.O. ² 120 ppm. Mineral oil absent. Satisfactory.

Food Condemned

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 805 tons, 6 cwt. 3 qrs., 25½ lb.; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	cwt.	Qrs.	lb.
Apricots		1	—	8
Apples		8	—	16
Avocado Pears	1	14	—	16
Bananas	783	6	3	14
Bacon		13	3	24
Beans (Fresh)	1	6	2	—
Conserve		1	—	17
Fruit (Canned)		6	3	3¾
Fruit (Dried)		5	2	9
Fruit (Pulp and Juice)	1	12	—	10¾
Fish (Canned)				6
Flour (Products)				½
Grapes	4	2	—	8
Meat (Canned)	1	11	2	22¾
Meat (Fresh)			3	6
Melons		7	1	6
Milk (Canned)				8½
Poultry			1	25
Pears	5	11	1	16
Soups				1¾
Tomatoes	3	13	1	3
Vegetables (Canned)		2	1	5½
Peaches				8
Plums		1	—	14
Total	805	6	3	25½

Condemned Food—Method of Disposal

	Tons	cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Destroyed by burning or dumping	804	14	1	14½
For inedible purposes	—	12	2	11
TOTAL	805	6	3	25½

QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND HORSE FLESH LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1954

	Countries of Origin										Total
	Argentina	Australia	Chile	Belgium	Denmark	France	Nether-lands	Rhodesia	South Africa	U.S.A.	
Beef: Frozen Quarters	55,963	—	—	—	—	—	—	749	—	—	56,712
Chilled Quarters	11,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,550
Offal	11,285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,285
Mutton: Casings	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Lamb: Carcases	71,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,009
Offal	2,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,635
Pork: Offal	1,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,053
Cuts	18,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,036
Bacon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,104	—	6,104
Carcases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	107
Horse Flesh (Bags)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,044	—	17,044
Canned Meat	18,654	1,000	—	985	195	2,100	14,362	—	180,047	—	217,343
Totals:—	190,185	1,000	3	985	195	2,100	14,362	749	203,302	3	412,884

Offal

All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Canned Goods

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 893,153 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, as such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations. 1926

There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

Under Part VI (Transport and Handling) inspection of meat-conveying vehicles has been carried out within the area, and general observations have been made during the discharge of meats and meat products, aboard ships, on quayside and in cargo sheds.

Caseous Lymphadenitis

As in previous years a percentage examination of consignments of lambs has been carried out.

Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat and products into the port during the year under review.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OPERATED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22).

Five gynaecological, ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held each week by consultants in the main health centre at King's Park Road, and one at Sydney House Clinic. In addition, one ante-natal clinic, conducted by women assistant medical officers, is held each week in the main health centre at King's Park Road and at Bitterne Park, Oatlands House, Swaythling and Sydney House Clinics.

The following is a summary of attendances:—

		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Gynaecological:—					
King's Park Road	.....	654	865	1,510	
Sydney House	.....	69	32	101	
				—	1,611
Ante-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	1,498	10,095	11,593	
Sydney House	.....	455	2,948	3,403	
Oatlands House	.....	81	581	662	
Swaythling	.....	28	343	371	
Bitterne Park	.....	18	75	93	
				—	16,122
Post-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	758	260	1,018	
Sydney House	.....	241	35	276	
*Oatlands House	.....	29	5	34	
*Swaythling	.....	10	1	11	
*Bitterne Park	.....	8	3	11	
				—	1,350

(* examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic).

Mothercraft classes are held regularly at three of the health clinics, and are restricted to women having their first babies. Amongst the subjects covered is gas and air analgesia, with demonstrations. Ante-natal and post-natal relaxation exercises are given regularly. Encouraging reports in connection with these classes are received from the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit and from nursing homes in which patients have been confined. Maternity outfits are supplied, free of charge, to all patients having their confinements at home. These outfits are issued at the clinics on the production of a note sent by the midwife booked to attend the case.

Child Welfare

At the commencement of the year there were seven child welfare centres in operation covering the majority of the larger residential areas of the town. This number was increased to nine as a result of the opening of centres at St. Peter's Institute, Maybush, where a welfare centre had previously been operated by the Hampshire County Council, on 7th April, and at Thornhill Church Hall, Cowper Road, on 1st June. Each centre is in the charge of an assistant medical officer of health, assisted by health visitors, and one or more clinic assistants. Facilities are available for periodic weighing, medical examination, sunlight treatment, smallpox vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria. Immunisation against whooping cough is arranged upon parental request. Children requiring examination by consultants are referred to the appropriate local authority clinic or to hospital.

Attendances at welfare centres:—

		<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	.....	7,555	8,099	15,654
Sydney House	.....	3,739	4,040	7,779
Oatlands House	.....	4,378	4,525	8,903
Swaythling	.....	3,899	4,141	8,040
Bitterne Park	.....	3,561	3,767	7,328
Sholing	.....	2,005	2,143	4,148
Surrey House	.....	1,122	1,386	2,508
Maybush (from 7.4.54)	.....	484	537	1,021
Thornhill (from 1.6.54)		346	363	709
		<hr/> 27,089 <hr/>	<hr/> 29,001 <hr/>	<hr/> 56,090 <hr/>

		<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road	.....	7,726	2,741
Sydney House	.....	3,930	1,496
Oatlands House	.....	4,522	2,100
Swaythling	.....	4,067	1,583
Bitterne Park	.....	3,628	1,564
Sholing	.....	2,090	317
Surrey House	.....	1,320	537
Maybush (from 7.4.54)	.....	537	160
Thornhill (from 1.6.54)	.....	359	71
		<hr/> 28,179 <hr/>	<hr/> 10,569 <hr/>

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied by the department, including a cot, and the provision of hot water bottles, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, or when the clinical condition indicates it, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot with the necessary equipment, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year:—

(a) Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area.	(i) Born at home 78
	(ii) Born in hospital or nursing home 92
(b) Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not):	

	Born at home						Grand Total
	Nursed entirely at home						
	Transferred to hospital	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days	Total	
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.....	7	—	—	—	5	5	12
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	1	—	—	—	8	8	9
Over 4lbs. 15ozs up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	5	—	—	1	48	49	54
TOTAL	16	—	—	1	61	62	78
Born in private Nursing Homes							
Nursed entirely in Homes							
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	3	1	—	—	1	2	5
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8czs.	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
TOTAL	5	1	—	—	12	13	18
Born in Hospitals							
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	4	2	—	8	14	14	14
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	2	1	—	17	20	20	20
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	1	—	—	14	15	15	15
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	—	—	2	23	25	25	25
TOTAL	7	3	2	62	74	74	74

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement
Number of cases notified during the year	2	3	—	—	2	43
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	2	—	—	—	7	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	5
(b) Vision was impaired	—
(c) Vision was lost	—
(d) The patient died	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	—
TOTAL	5

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Arrangements exist for the distribution of the Ministry of Food welfare foods at seven of the child welfare centres.

On the 28th June, the responsibility for the distribution of these foods was transferred to the local health authority as part of their duty under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The main distribution centre has been established at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and another centre at Hazeleigh Avenue, Woolston, both of which are open daily. In addition distribution

continued at the seven child welfare centres and at twelve shops in the town. Six new distribution centres were opened during the year, including one at a large departmental store.

In addition to the Ministry of Food welfare foods, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at all the welfare centres at cost price plus ten per cent when prescribed for medical reasons by the medical officer.

Other Provisions

At the commencement of the year three day nurseries were in operation in Southampton for the care of children under school age whose mothers are engaged in employment. The nurseries in Aster Road and on Freemantle Common were closed on 30th April. Accommodation is available at the remaining nursery for 20 children.

A graduated scale of charges, instituted by the Health Committee in accordance with the powers granted under the National Health Service Act, 1952, ranged from a maximum charge of 6s. 10d. per day, the average cost per place provided, to a minimum of 2s. 1d. per day, the cost of meals provided, in respect of the first child, with the addition of 2s. 1d. per day in respect of subsequent children.

The following are details of the attendances at the day nurseries:—

	<i>Northlands</i>	<i>Freemantle Common (to 30.4.54)</i>	<i>Swaythling (to 30.4.54)</i>
Number of places	20	25	30
Average daily number on register	21.00	12.55	12.00
Average daily attendance	17.46	9.99	8.70
Total attendances for the year	4,470	839	731

The total attendances for all nurseries, 6,040, shows a decrease on the total for 1953, which was 9,219. This decrease is due to the closing of Freemantle Common and Swaythling Day Nurseries.

The routine medical inspection of all children attending the nurseries was carried out every four months by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention were referred to the specialist clinics or their own doctors.

Much stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and many parents consent to this being carried out soon after their child's admission.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has expired.

A system of priority admission to the day nurseries has been in operation throughout the year in accordance with the following categories:—(a) mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children, (b) husband ill or disabled, (c) mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home, (d) children deserted by their mother, (e) mother deceased, (f) the existence of housing difficulties where such difficulties are detrimental to the child.

Dental Care

The present staff of four full-time and two part-time dental officers, is about half our minimum requirements for a satisfactory school and welfare dental service, and as a consequence of this shortage of staff all services continue to be severely handicapped. Efforts to improve this situation have met with no success at all throughout the year and it would now seem that no marked improvement can be anticipated so long as present conditions exist.

Only a portion of the time of the dental officers is devoted to welfare work, the remaining time being absorbed by the school dental service, but the three clinics at Cardigan Road, Oatlands House and Peartree Avenue have remained open on a more or less full-time basis throughout the year. At these centres treatment and advice has been readily available for all the expectant and nursing mothers who have applied, and also for young children below school age.

The statistics for the year show a slight increase in the amount of treatments given, compared with the previous year but the urgent and very desirable expansion of this service still awaits the time when we will be able to attract suitable dental officers.

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Municipal Midwifery Service is staffed by seventeen fully trained midwives. The medical supervision of these midwives is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health, and a non-medical Supervisor of Midwives is appointed to supervise both municipal and private midwives. This officer makes regular visits of inspection in connection with the work, submitting periodic reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

Gas and air analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife, the patient's acceptance being first obtained, and medical examination being arranged in all cases. The responsibility for the collection and return of the apparatus from and to the midwife's residence is required to be undertaken by the patient. In the case of a night emergency the midwife conveys the apparatus by taxi. In a case of emergency during the day when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus, the midwife can obtain the services of a van by telephoning the West Quay Ambulance Depot. All the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

The number of cases receiving analgesia during the year was 1,096, as compared with 907 cases in 1953 and 851 cases in 1952. The figure of 1,096 represents 84% of the maternity cases attended by domiciliary midwives during the year. Demonstrations, showing the gas and air apparatus in use, are still given at the ante-natal clinics and at the mothercraft classes, and there is no doubt that these demonstrations have been largely responsible for the continued increase in the number of requests from mothers for the use of analgesia at their confinements.

The municipal midwives attended regularly at the ante-natal clinics, and also undertake treatment and give advice to their own cases at certain of the health clinics.

As a routine measure when booking cases the midwives advise expectant mothers to consult the private practitioner. The necessary arrangements have been made to enable midwives to call for medical aid when this is needed.

Provision is made each year for at least two midwives to attend post-graduate courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives. Eight of the midwives act as midwifery teachers and during the past year twenty-two pupils were received for a three months district training from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital.

During the year 58 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs,

the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the home of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with the midwifery work during the year, were as follows:—

Notifications:

Intention to practise	58
Sending for medical aid	28
Deaths or stillbirths	21
Artificial feeding	253
Contact with infectious disease	3
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	45
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5
Laying out dead bodies	10

Visits:

By inspector of midwives—

Routine inspection of midwives	70
Routine inspection of maternity homes	53
Special visits of enquiry	323

The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid:—

Ante-natal—

	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Referred to private practitioners	28	
Referred to ante-natal clinic	—	
Albuminaria	—	
Miscarriages	3	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	2	
Unsatisfactory general condition	—	
Presentation	—	
Varicose veins	1	
Vaginal discharge	—	

Labour—

Delivery	—	
Post-partum haemorrhage	1	
Ruptured Perineum	6	
Retained Placenta	1	
Breech and footling	—	
Prolonged labour	2	
Feebleness and prematurity		1
Stillbirth		2

Puerperium:

Rise in temperature	1	
Eyes		—
Death of baby		—

Post-natal—

Unsatisfactory general condition	4	4
--	---	---

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery		
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	9	17	108	1,117	1,251	—
2. Midwives employed by Volun- tary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee	—	—	—	—	—	1,807
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	—	7	17	30	54	428
TOTALS	9	24	125	1,147	1,305	2,235

There are now eight municipal midwifery teachers for the district. During the year twenty-two pupils were received for a three months' period from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital, and all except one were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

The arrangements made during 1948 with a local hire-service firm for taxis to be supplied as a priority for the conveyance of municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. have continued throughout the year. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is of great assistance to the midwife when called to an emergency case at night, and particularly so where it is necessary to convey the heavy gas and air apparatus to the patient's home.

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives:—

Cases attended—

Maternity	117	} 1,279
Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,134
Emergency	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid:

Ante-natal	5	} 25
Delivery	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Post-natal and infants	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Laying out a dead body	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Contact with infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Artificial feeding	.....	.....	.....	.....	70

Number of cases of:

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Neo-natal deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

Number of patients removed to hospital	56
--	-------	----

Nursing Homes.

Quarterly inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations:—

	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for: Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Registrations withdrawn during the year	1	6	—	6
Homes registered at end of year	12	36	80	116
(2) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			.....	—
Number of appeals against such orders	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of cases in which such orders have been:				
(a) Confirmed on appeal	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Disallowed	.....	.....	.....	—
(3) Number of applications for exemption from registration			.....	—
Number of cases for exemption:				
(a) Granted	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Refused	.....	.....	.....	—
(4) Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives		.....	.....	53

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor, thirteen health visitors and two tuberculosis health visitors, the establishment being one Superintendent and twenty-one health visitors. With the exception of the tuberculosis health visitors, who cover the whole of the Borough, an area of the Borough is allocated to each health visitor, who as school nurse also works in the schools within her area. In addition to the visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the health visitors make visits in connection with the ophthalmia neonatorum regulations, the tuberculosis regulations, infectious disease, the School Health Service, and aged persons. Home visits are made at the request of general medical practitioners, and upon the receipt of discharge notifications from the local hospitals in respect of child patients. Follow-up work is undertaken in connection with the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of the Sick Scheme.

An approved training course for student health visitors is held at the Southampton University. During the past year three students were sponsored.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year:—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers	202	165	367
Children under 1 year of age	3,571	10,334	13,905
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age	1,722	12,868	14,590
Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations	9	—	9
Tuberculosis Regulations	283	746	1,029
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	197	—	197
School Clinic cases, following up	464	515	979
Other Visits	2,944	11,199	14,143
	<hr/> 9,392	<hr/> 35,827	<hr/> 45,219

HOME NURSING. (Section 25)

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and twenty-five full-time including one male nurse, and three part time district nurses, the establishment being thirty full-time nurses.

The service operates from the Nurses Home at Winn Road where residential accommodation is available.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse.

During the year the committee agreed to increase the number of areas qualifying the district nurses for the payment of car allowances, with the result that at the end of the year ten nurses were receiving allowances in respect of cars, motor cycles, or auto-cycles. In addition a car and two auto cycles are in use, these being the property of the Corporation. Non-motorists are provided with pedal cycles.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year:—

Classification of New Cases:

Primary Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	40
Broncho-Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	62
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	128
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	3
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	7
Medical (chronic 231)	.....	.....	.....	2,252
Surgical (chronic 9).....	.....	.....	.....	249

MIDWIFERY;

Miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	4
Threatened Miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	3
Maternity	.....	.....	.....	2
Complications of Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	4
Complications of Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	2
Breast Abscess	.....	.....	.....	37
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	1
Gynaecological	.....	.....	.....	50

2,849

Age Groups

0-4	5-14	15-64	65 <i>and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
101	121	1,292	1,335	2,849

Source of reference of new cases

General Practitioners	.....	.....	.....	2,496
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	227
Personal Applications	.....	.....	.....	79
From Clinics	.....	.....	.....	43
Other Sources	.....	.....	.....	4

2,849

Total number New Cases 1954	.....	.....	2,849
Brought forward from 1953	.....	.....	547

3,396

Total Cases for 1953 —	3,855	Total Cases for 1954 —	3,396
		Decrease —	459
Total Visits for 1953 —	99,667	Total Visits for 1954 —	96,230
		Decrease —	3,437

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Advice concerning vaccination and diphtheria immunisation is given by the health visiting staff and by medical officers at the child welfare and school clinics. In addition publicity drives are organised to coincide with the national publicity. A birthday 'greetings' card is sent to the parents of each child approaching the age of one year recommending protection against diphtheria. The medical officers undertaking medical inspections at school and examinations at the school clinics recommend 'boosting' injections of diphtheria prophylactic. Immunisation against whooping cough is given upon request being made by the parents.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

At the present time 83 medical practitioners have agreed to take part in the local health authority's arrangements, and during the year a total of 1,731 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information on the subject and has been prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	1044	93	104	42	128	1,411
Number re-vaccinated	2	—	9	43	266	320

No cases of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis were reported during the period.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Parents of all children attaining the age of one year are invited to have their children immunised against diphtheria, this invitation being sent out in the form of a birthday 'greetings' card. In addition, parents are encouraged to accept immunisation for their children when they enter primary schools. Printed consent forms are distributed by head teachers to all entrants at infant schools. Advantage is taken of press advertisements to publicise immunisation.

The number of children receiving a completed course of primary immunisation during the year totalled 2,562, and of this number, 1,518 were dealt with at the various clinics. Private practitioners treated the remaining 1,044. In addition, booster courses were given to 1,238 children, 816 at clinics and 422 through private practitioners.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria. Table A

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year:—

(i)	New Cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,283
	Protective injections:—							
	Purified Toxoid	Alum	Precipitated	First injection				1,283
	„	„	„	„	Second	„	.....	1,518
	„	„	„	re-inforcing	„	.....		816
								<hr/> 3,617 <hr/>
(ii)	Immunisation at Clinics:—							
	Number of clinics held			346				(310)
	Total number of attendances	.....	.....	.....	3,617			(4,386)
	Number of children who have completed course				1,518			(1,117)
	Number of re-inforcing courses						816	(1,744)
	Immunisation by Private Doctors:—							
	Number of children who have completed course				1,044			(773)
	Number of re-inforcing courses						422	(349)
					<hr/> 2,562 <hr/> (1,890)		<hr/> 1,238 <hr/> (2,093)	

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1953)

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION, TABLE B
 Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1954

Age at 31.12.54 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	.....	.....	.....	Under 1 1954	1—4 1953-1950	5—9 1949-1945	10—14 1944-1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) 1950—1954				68	6,534	9,830	2,707	19,139
1949 or earlier			.....			3,463	8,012	11,475
Estimated mid-year child population				3,010	12,490	30,800		46,300

AMBULANCE SERVICE. (Section 27)

The total mileage covered by the ambulances during 1954 compares favourably with that for the previous year, although an additional 1,036 patients were carried. Radio control of the ambulances and the co-ordinated ordering of vehicles by the hospitals have undoubtedly contributed to achieving this satisfactory result. The sitting case ambulance was used on 463 occasions during the year, transporting 859 patients and covering a total of 5,437 miles. The following table incorporates the work undertaken by the ambulances and the sitting case ambulance during 1954.

Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR 1954	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Chest Hospital	Southampton Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors, Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls Made, but Services not Required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Ambulance Carried	Sitting Case Ambulance patients carried	Ambulance Journeys	Sitting Case Ambulance Journeys	Ambulance Mileage	Sitting Case Ambulance Mileage
January	95	7	53	23	666	12	110	166	113	1,245	1,028	104	649	49	8,279	685
February	87	9	64	21	664	12	110	138	96	1,201	1,025	80	595	29	8,712	473
March	80	4	52	17	765	18	124	141	89	1,290	1,059	142	637	41	9,936	683
April	103	10	54	33	779	9	110	172	74	1,344	1,121	149	685	61	9,948	728
May	124	7	68	38	665	18	101	157	54	1,232	1,094	84	690	39	10,970	406
June	100	22	55	17	634	15	131	179	63	1,216	1,106	47	698	41	10,644	398
July	102	6	52	33	722	15	123	201	67	1,321	1,203	51	760	36	11,455	330
August	70	6	39	10	569	11	114	190	58	1,067	984	25	641	21	10,083	239
September	95	7	42	21	629	12	99	173	72	1,150	1,020	58	648	53	11,181	457
October	94	15	29	14	702	16	117	180	58	1,225	1,127	40	772	33	10,639	314
November	69	11	48	18	678	11	112	154	77	1,178	1,068	33	669	30	10,234	275
December	83	12	36	13	755	10	113	207	72	1,301	1,183	46	732	30	10,692	449
TOTALS	1,102	116	592	258	8,228	159	1,364	2,058	893	14,770	13,018	859	8,176	463	122,773	5,437

Figures include 1,735 cases removed to addresses outside the town area involving a total of 56,652 miles.

Hospital Car Service

The increased demand for hospital car facilities recorded in my previous Annual Report continued during the past year and for the purpose of comparison I give below the relevant figures for the two years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1954	33,728	8,314	186,324
1953	28,066	8,154	170,405
Increase	5,662	160	15,919

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by the Hospital Car Service during the year:—

<i>1954</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	580	2,404	11,539
February	574	1,894	12,562
March	635	2,431	15,648
April	656	2,803	14,946
May	736	3,005	16,725
June	710	3,072	16,175
July	734	3,132	15,683
August	722	2,991	15,583
September	731	3,086	17,582
October	740	3,031	16,392
November	780	3,251	17,176
December	716	2,628	16,313
Total	8,314	33,728	186,324

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

The Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee has met regularly throughout the year and has considered matters relative to extra nourishment and the supply of bedding and clothing, mainly to tuberculosis patients. The Committee also agreed to support a number of patients undergoing training at Enham Alamein Village Centre.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

A total of 708 vaccinations were carried out during the year, details of which are as under:—

	<i>January - June</i>	<i>July - December</i>
(a) Contact Scheme	..... 181	301
(b) School Children Scheme	169	57

HOLIDAY HOMES

Twenty cases (18 adults and 2 children) were accepted for varying periods of convalescence, the local health authority accepting financial responsibility for maintenance charges.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

The undermentioned items were supplied to patients, the majority of whom were referred for consideration by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic:—

<i>Beds and Bedding:</i>	Beds, iron	3
	Blankets	2
	Mattresses	3
	Mattresses (sorbo)	1
	Pillows	1
	Sheets, cotton	2
<i>Clothing (males):</i>	Pants	2
	Pyjamas	2
	Suits	2
	Trousers	1
	Vests	2
<i>Clothing (females):</i>	Cardigans	1
<i>Clothing (child):</i>	Shoes, pairs	1
<i>Other Items (child):</i>	Tilting chair with fiddle tray	1

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)

The Domestic Help Scheme provides for cases coming within the undermentioned categories:—

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity—during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers and for dealing with applications for help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties, but, owing to the uncertain nature of the maternity cases, it is found convenient to maintain a separate pool of helpers to be available for this work, as and when required. It is, however, difficult to retain casual workers, owing to the infrequency of employment.

Although there continues to be a considerable number of enquiries for help to be supplied in maternity cases, very few proceed with the application after they are aware of the charge to be applied, apparently preferring to make private arrangements.

There also seems to be a general reluctance to pay a charge approaching the full cost of the service in all other categories, even when the family income is quite substantial.

The demand for help for the chronic sick, aged and infirm continues to form a very large proportion of the number of cases dealt with. Usually these cases are not required to pay anything for this service or, if a charge is made, it is very small, and the demand is sometimes in excess of the immediate supply.

From time to time, applications, which are treated as normal requests, are received for the provision of home helps in the homes of tuberculosis patients, only volunteers being used for these cases; but this type of case continues to be a problem as there are very few helpers who are prepared to undertake this work, and those who have volunteered are fully employed on these cases.

The assessment of the charge payable for help supplied is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations. There are no facilities for the training of domestic helps.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken during the year and of the number of workers employed at 31st December, with comparative figures for the years 1952 and 1953:—

Cases supplied with help during the year:	1954	1953	1952
Sick and infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	244	200	214
Maternity (Category (d))	11	11	16
TOTAL	255	211	230
Workers employed 31st December:—	1954	1953	1952
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c)	—		
(Full-time)	—	4	5
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c)			
(Part-time)	33	28	29
For cases under Category (d) (Pool)	—	3	5
TOTAL	33	35	39

MENTAL HEALTH (Sections 28 and 51)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters

relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows:—

(1) *Mental Treatment*. The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency*. The ascertainment of defective persons in the area; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions: the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(i) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee*. This sub-committee of the health committee has nine members, of whom three are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff*. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council; one of whom holds a University Degree, while the other possesses a Certificate in Social Studies.

The staff of the Occupation Centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination*. The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the Local Health Authority's clinic at King's Park Road and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee

have been supervised by officers of the Local Health Authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patient. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the Local Authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation. The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been thirty-seven.

During 1954 a bed at Coldeast Hospital was made available for patients from this County Borough under the terms of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52 for short-term care.

Seven patients took advantage of this scheme which enabled them to stay a month or six weeks according to need. This total comprised 2 males and 5 females, all under 8 years of age.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers

come from doctors, police and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements during 1954 for the admission to hospital of 276 patients as follows:—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	210
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	66

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving, great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

(c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

(i) *Ascertainment*. Fourteen new cases were ascertained during the year 1954. The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 15 at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision*. Five patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society and one under the guardianship of the Devon County Council.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 202 defectives were under statutory supervision and 114 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training*. This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. There are 48 places available, all of which were occupied. Of these, 12 were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from 7 to 60 years.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

GENERAL

(a) *Petitions*. During the year, petitions were presented to the Justices and Orders under the Acts obtained in respect of 6 patients.

Three patients were classified as feeble-minded and three as imbeciles. These were dealt with as under:—

Admitted to institutions:

Coldeast Hospital	.....	2 females
Tatchbury Mount Hospital	.....	4 males

One female and one male patient were dealt with by the court under section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Acts, and they were committed to Coldeast Hospital and Tatchbury Mount Hospital respectively.

(b) *Discharges from Orders.* The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of fifteen male patients and eight female patients.

During the year the following patients were transferred:—

One female patient Coldeast Hospital to the Fountain Hospital, one female patient Coldeast Hospital to Knowle Hospital and one female patient St. Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham to Coldeast Hospital. In addition to these, two male patients were transferred from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury and one male patient from Hortham Hospital to Tatchbury Mount Hospital. One male patient was transferred from Coldeast Hospital to Tatchbury Mount Hospital.

The deaths of 5 patients occurred during 1954. Of these 2 females were patients of Coldeast Hospital. Of the remaining patients, 2 males were under Statutory Supervision, and 1 female patient under voluntary supervision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(i) <i>Number of Mental Defectives:</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Under Guardianship (under Order)				
(under 16 years of age)	.....	—	—	—
(aged 16 years and over)	.....	3	3	6
(b) In 'places of safety'		—	—	—
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)				
(under 16 years)	.....	26	23	49
(16 years and over)	.....	77	76	153
(d) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings		—	—	—
Number of cases included in (a) to (d) above awaiting removal to an Institution		4	1	5
(ii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives not at present 'subject to be dealt with,' but over whom some form of Voluntary Supervision is maintained:</i>				
(Under 16 years of age)	.....	5	6	11
(Aged 16 years and over)		53	50	103
(iii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives Receiving Training:</i>				
(a) In day-training centres				
(under 16 years of age)	.....	14	9	23
(aged 16 years and over)	.....	6	7	13
(b) At home		—	—	—
TOTAL		20	16	36

(iv) *Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year:*

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—			
Under Section 57 (3)	2	1	3
Under Section 57 (5) on leaving special schools	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—
(b) Other cases reported during 1954 and ascertained to be 'subject to be dealt with'	4	7	11
Total cases ascertained to be 'subject to be dealt with' during the year	6	8	14
(c) Other cases reported during 1954 who are not at present 'subject to be dealt with' but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	—	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR	6	8	14

(v) *Disposal of cases reported during the year:*

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Cases ascertained to be 'subject to be dealt with':			
(i) Admitted to institutions (by Order)	4	2	6
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to 'places of safety'	—	—	—
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	5	7	12
(v) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
(b) Cases not at present 'subject to be dealt with':			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	7	10	17
(ii) Found not to be defective	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(iv) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	19	35

- (vi) *Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions under Community care, including voluntary supervision or in 'places of safety,' on 1st January, 1954, who have ceased to be under community care or in 'places of safety' during 1954.*

		Males	Females	Total
(a) Ceased to be under care	.....	9	6	15
(b) Died or removed from area	.....	4	4	8
TOTAL		13	10	23

- (vii) *Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority:*

- (a) Number who have given birth to children during 1954.

			Males	Females	Total
(i) After marriage	—	—	—
(ii) While unmarried	—	2	2

- (b) Number who have married during 1954
- | | | |
|--|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| | 1 | 1 |

DEFECTIVES IN EMPLOYMENT

The following tables show the number of defectives in employment. Of the 58 males under voluntary supervision 40 are working and of the 56 females under voluntary supervision 23 are in employment.

MALES				FEMALES			
Labourers	.....	.....	15	Shop Assistants	.....	.....	2
Coal Porters	.....	.....	3	Factory Workers	.....	.....	5
Refuse Collectors	.....	.....	4	Domestics (Hospitals)	.....	.....	7
Hospital Porters	.....	.....	2	Domestic (Hotel)	.....	.....	1
Seamen	.....	.....	3	Rehabilitation Centre	.....	.....	1
Rehabilitation Centre	.....	.....	1	Cafe Workers	.....	.....	4
Restaurants	.....	.....	2	Laundry Workers	.....	.....	2
Paper Round	.....	.....	1	Warehouse Packer	.....	.....	1
Mooring Hand	.....	.....	1				
Road Sweepers	.....	.....	2				
Warehouse Handymen	.....	.....	2				
Factory Workers	.....	.....	2				
H.M. Forces	.....	.....	1				
Motor Tyre Fitting Co.	.....	.....	1				
TOTAL			40	TOTAL			23

Of the 103 males under statutory supervision 45 are working and of the 99 females under statutory supervision 11 are in employment.

MALES			FEMALES		
Labourers	.....	22	Domestics (Hospitals)	.....	4
Fruit Merchants	.....	3	Laundry Worker	.....	1
Plasterer	.....	1	Factory Workers	.....	4
H.M. Forces	.....	1	Cafe Worker	.....	1
Boilerman	.....	1	Cleaner	.....	1
Blacksmith	.....	1			
Refuse Collectors	.....	3			
Window Cleaner	.....	1			
Lorry Driver	.....	1			
Hotel Porters	.....	2			
Factory Workers	.....	4			
Bus Depot	.....	1			
A.S.T. Depot	.....	1			
Bakehouse	.....	1			
Hospital Porter	.....	1			
Scrap Iron Merchant	.....	1			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
TOTAL	.....	45	TOTAL	.....	11
		<hr/>			<hr/>

HEALTH EDUCATION

The exhibition stands and topics provided by the Central Council for Health Education have been in use throughout the year. In addition appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council for Health Education and the Accident Prevention Council have been displayed or distributed at the ante-natal clinics, child welfare centres and the Civic Centre building.

SPECIAL REPORTS

In accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, a short statement on epileptics and spastics is included in this report, together with information concerning blind persons. The latter information has been supplied by the Chief Officer of Welfare Services whose Committee and Department, in accordance with schemes approved by the Ministry of Health, administer blind welfare.

EPILEPTICS.

There are seven school children (five girls and two boys) suffering from epilepsy on the Register of Handicapped Pupils, one of whom is receiving home tuition, while a further five are in hospital schools and one received a short period of convalescent treatment in hospital.

The Welfare Services Department has been actively interested in twenty-three persons suffering from this condition during the past year, twelve of whom are living at home with parents, five placed in suitable colonies, while four are in hospitals for mental defectives, one as a voluntary patient. Of the remaining two cases, one is receiving hospital treatment, while the other is at a special convent receiving domestic training.

A further classification of the above regarding their suitability for training and employment etc., is given below:—

Employed under ordinary industrial conditions	.....	1
Capable of work or training:—		
Under ordinary industrial conditions	.....	2
Sheltered workshops	.....	2
At home	.....	1
Under training	.....	1
Not capable of work	.....	13
Not available for work	.....	2
Under 16 years of age	.....	1
	—	22
		—
		23
		—

SPASTICS.

At the end of the year there were known to the School Health Service thirty-five children with spastic conditions. Five of these are in special schools, one is recommended for home tuition, twenty-one cases attend ordinary schools and a further seven require special educational treatment. One case is not yet five years of age. In addition nine cases over school age are known to the Welfare Services Department, the training and employment position in respect of these nine persons being as follows:—

<i>Employed</i>		
Ordinary industrial conditions	.....	1
<i>Capable of work</i>		
Ordinary industrial conditions	.....	1
Sheltered workshops	.....	2
Awaiting training	.....	1
<i>Not capable of work</i>	.....	4
	—	9
		—

During the year visits were paid by members of the School Clinic (Joint) Sub-Committee and the officers concerned to special schools at Birmingham and Bristol, which cater for children seriously handicapped by cerebral palsy. Useful information was obtained which assisted the Sub-Committee in making a recommendation to the Education Committee that a day special school should be established in Southampton. The premises in Aster Road, formerly used as a day nursery were earmarked for the purpose.

TABLE A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability				Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	
(a) No treatment	27	4	Nil	15	46
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	13	6	Nil	12	31
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	<div> <div>7</div> <div>(a) 5 } 13</div> <div>(b) 1 }</div> </div>	5	Nil	4	—
					77

(a) Unable to receive treatment owing to ill health.

(b) Patient refuses treatment.

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	—
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH OF CHILDREN — PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A high degree of co-ordination of Welfare Services has been achieved by the operation of a Special Rehabilitation Panel, under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, which meets regularly on Monday mornings to consider individual cases of problem families and children. The Panel has included, in addition to Chief Officers or representatives of the Health, Education, Children's, Housing and Welfare Services Departments, representatives of the following organisations:—

Probation Department.

National Assistance Board.

Children's Hospital (National Health Service).

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Salvation Army.

In considering individual cases, the Panel bear constantly in mind the desirability of taking preventive action in the home at the earliest stage with a view to limiting the need for institutional provision. In addition, a regular discussion of individual cases undoubtedly avoids, to a large extent, overlapping visitation of cases by Welfare Officers of different departments, and provides a means of securing departmental co-operation.

With regard to the needs of problem families, there is no doubt that considerable success has been achieved by means of an experiment carried out at Bitterne Lodge (a large house owned by the Housing Committee, converted into separate rooms of accommodation) for the rehabilitation of problem families.

This home has been set up on similar lines to the Salvation Army Mayflower Homes at Plymouth where training is given to the mothers of problem families, but admission is restricted to those against whom conviction for child neglect or similar offences have been recorded in the Court. The Housing Manager was fortunate in obtaining the voluntary services of two retired women officers of the Salvation Army who live in a prefabricated bungalow adjoining the hostel and exercise strict supervision.

A room is available where the health visitor gives instruction and advice upon the care of children.

It is hoped to extend this experiment provided suitable supervisors can be found.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Sections

During 1954, Section Training and First-Aid Refresher work were continued. Opportunity was given for volunteers to visit the Ambulance Headquarters and have instruction in the actual running of the peacetime Ambulance Service, and the maintenance of vehicles at the Ambulance Depot. The two reconditioned ambulances continued to be used for driving instruction, and for Civil Defence canvassing publicity. Lectures were given and well attended by volunteers from three sub-divisions of the Borough, Sydney House Local Ambulance Station, Oatlands House Ambulance Station, and at the main Health Centre, King's Park Road.

Of the 208 volunteers for the Ambulance Section, passed over by the Civil Defence Officer after basic training, 34 were considered as completed Section Training although others were attending classes.

